

3rd ed. 1918.
THE

NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES

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1918

DRAWN UP BY A

JOINT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

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OF

LONDON.

(SUBJECT TO DECENNIAL REVISION.)

FIFTH EDITION,

BEING THE

FOURTH REVISION.

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COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

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PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

THE preparation of the first edition of this work was begun in 1859, Dr. MAYO being President of the College, and it was completed in 1869. Sir THOMAS WATSON was Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Classification appointed to carry out the work. Dr. SIBSON was Secretary and Editor. The second edition was begun in 1880, during the Presidency of Sir RISDON BENNETT, and was published in 1884; Dr. BARCLAY was Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Classification, and Dr. ORD was Secretary and Editor.

The third edition, begun in 1892, during the Presidency of Sir ANDREW CLARK, was published in 1896. Dr. BRISTOWE acted as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Classification, and Dr. PAYNE was Secretary and Editor.

The fourth edition, begun in 1902, during the Presidency of Sir WILLIAM CHURCH, was published in 1906. Dr. PYE-SMITH was Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Classification; Dr. ORMEROD was Secretary and Editor.

Full lists of the names of those who took part in the work will be found in the prefaces to previous editions.

The present is the fifth edition, and was begun in 1912, during the Presidency of Sir THOMAS BARLOW. At a meeting of the Comitia of the Royal College of Physicians on May 9th, 1912, the President was empowered to take certain steps towards the formation of a Committee for the revision of the "Nomenclature

of Diseases." The following Committee was elected upon the nomination of the President at the succeeding Comitia, viz. : July 25th, 1912 :—

The President.

The Registrar.

The Director General of the Naval Medical Service,
Sir JAMES PORTER, K.C.B.

The Director General of the Army Medical Service,
Sir WILLIAM GUBBINS, K.C.B., M.V.O., A.M.S.

The President of the Indian Medical Board, Surgeon-General Sir A. BRANFOOT, C.I.E.

The Medical Officer of the Local Government Board,
Dr. NEWSHOLME, C.B. (now Sir ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, K.C.B.)

The Superintendent of Statistics, General Register Office,
Dr. T. H. C. STEVENSON.

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England,
Sir RICKMAN J. GODLEE, Bart.

The President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Dr. BYROM BRAMWELL.

The President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland,
Dr. J. HAWTREY BENSON.

The Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford,
Sir WILLIAM OSLER, Bart., F.R.S.

The Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Cambridge,
Sir CLIFFORD ALLBUTT, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Dr. FREDERICK TAYLOR (now Sir FREDERICK TAYLOR, Bart., P.R.C.P.).

Sir ARTHUR WHITELEGGE, K.C.B.

Dr. JOHN F. W. TATHAM.

Dr. F. DE HAVILLAND HALL.

Sir FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS, Bart.

Dr. LEONARD GUTHRIE.

Dr. R. PERCY SMITH.

Dr. H. G. ADAMSON.

Sir E. COOPER PERRY.

Dr. A. E. GARROD, C.M.G., F.R.S.

Dr. H. D. ROLLESTON, C.B.

Prof. W. ANDREWES, F.R.S.

Dr. JAMES TAYLOR.

Sir JOHN ROSE BRADFORD, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.

Sir HENRY MORRIS, Bart.

Mr. D'ARCY POWER, M.C.

Sir A. PEARCE GOULD, K.C.V.O.

Mr. SIDNEY SPOKES.

Mr. A. H. CHEATLE.

Mr. J. B. LAWFORD.

Prof. S. G. SHATTOCK, F.R.S.

At the first meeting of the Committee, held on November 27th, 1912, the following Sub-Committees and officers were appointed :—

Sub-Committee on Classification, with executive powers :

Chairman—Sir FREDERICK TAYLOR (*President*).

Secretary and Editor—Dr. LEONARD GUTHRIE.

The Director General of the Naval Medical Service.

The Director General of the Army Medical Service.

The Medical Superintendent of Statistics.

Dr. GARROD.

Dr. H. D. ROLLESTON.

Mr. D'ARCY POWER.

Professor SHATTOCK, F.R.S.

With power to add to their number up to twelve.

The following were subsequently added :—

Dr. TATHAM.

Fleet Surgeon W. L. MARTIN, and later, Fleet Surgeon
R. E. MUNDAY, representing the D.G., N.M.S.

Lt.-Col. SCOTT, and later, Lt.-Col. BARROW, representing
the D.G., A.M.S.

Dr. H. BATTY SHAW.

Mr. W. G. SPENCER.

Sub-Committees to revise the different sections of the former issue and to report to the Sub-Committee on Classification :

For Diseases of the Nervous System, Dr. TOOTH, Dr. JAMES TAYLOR.

For Mental Diseases, Dr. PERCY SMITH, Dr. CRAIG.

For Diseases of the Eye, Mr. LAWFORD, Mr. PARSONS.

For Diseases of the Ear, Mr. CHEATLE, Mr. C. E. WEST.

For Diseases of the Nose, Mouth, and Throat, Dr. F. DE HAVILLAND HALL, Sir ST. CLAIR THOMSON.

For Diseases of the Circulatory System, Dr. MITCHELL BRUCE, Dr. GOSSAGE.

For Diseases of the Respiratory System, Dr. NEWTON PITT, Dr. HECTOR MACKENZIE.

For Diseases of the Digestive System, Dr. SAUNDBY, Dr. H. P. HAWKINS.

For Diseases of the Teeth, Mr. SPOKES, Mr. ROUW.

For Diseases of the Urinary System, Dr. S. WEST, Dr. LANGMEAD, and Mr. THOMSON-WALKER.

For Diseases of the Lymphatic System, Dr. ROLLESTON, Dr. BATTY SHAW.

For Diseases of the Male Organs of Generation, Mr. D'ARCY POWER, Mr. BURGHARD.

For Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Sir FRANCIS CHAMPNEYS, Bart., Dr. HERBERT SPENCER.

For Diseases of the Breast, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BETHAM ROBINSON.

For Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion, Mr. KELLOCK, Mr. WARREN LOW, Dr. SIDNEY PHILLIPS.

For Diseases of the Skin, Dr. ADAMSON, Dr. WHITFIELD.

For Injuries, Mr. CARLING, Mr. STANLEY BOYD.

For Operations, Sir GEORGE MAKINS, Mr. CHARTERS SYMONDS.

For Malformations, Prof. KEITH, Prof. SHATTOCK.

For Tumours, Prof. ANDREWES, Prof. SHATTOCK.

For Poisons, Dr. F. J. SMITH, Dr. WILLCOX.

For Animal Parasites, Prof. MINCHIN, Dr. T. W. SHORE.

For Vegetable Parasites, Prof. TANNER HEWLETT, Mr. FOULERTON.

Soon after the outbreak of War in August, 1914, the Sub-Committee on Classification were deprived of the services of many of their most valued members. Dr. ROLLESTON, Dr. GARROD, Fleet Surgeon MARTIN, Fleet Surgeon MUNDAY, Lt.-Colonel SCOTT, and Lt.-Colonel BARROW were called up on active Naval or Military duty, whilst the Superintendent of Statistics, Dr. STEVENSON, found the work of his department too heavy to enable him to attend meetings of the Sub-Committee. In place of them the Sub-Committee were fortunate enough to secure the help of Dr. BATTY SHAW, and Mr. W. G. SPENCER.

The Committee have to lament the deaths of Professor MINCHIN and of Mr. STANLEY BOYD during the progress of the work.

MEMORANDUM BY SUB-COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION.

The principal changes in the plan of the present edition are as follows :—

The Section called “ Infective Diseases ” in the last issue is now described as “ Diseases caused by Infection.”

“ Intoxications ” have been incorporated in the list of Poisons which will be found in the Appendix. “ General Diseases not included in the two preceding Groups ” have now been classified into three new Groups :—

Diseases of the Blood.

Diseases of the Ductless or Endocrine Glands.

Diseases due to Disorders of Nutrition or of Metabolism.

Among Diseases referable to the Nervous System is a large and heterogeneous group of disorders which can only be classified at present as “ Names of symptoms, groups of symptoms, diseases named with reference to their symptoms, and diseases of which the pathogenesis is not accurately known.”

In other Sections will be found similar disorders and symptoms which cannot be classified separately. Each is marked with an asterisk referring to a note at the foot of each page on which it occurs.

The Section headed “ Certain morbid conditions incident to various parts ” and that headed “ An enumeration of morbid states and processes used as a basis of arrangement of local diseases,” have been

omitted as redundant. These conditions are all embodied in the text of the various sections.

In so far as individual organs and structures admit such classification, the order is as follows :—

- (1) Inflammation and its varieties.
- (2) Vascular conditions :—Hyperæmia, Hæmorrhage, Anæmia, Edema, Thrombosis, Embolism, Necrosis, Gangrene.
- (3) Hypertrophy and Atrophy.
- (4) Local manifestations of general diseases such as Syphilis, Tuberculosis.
- (5) Diseases, and disorders of function special to the organ under consideration.
- (6) Local nervous affections, such as Atony, Spasm, Paralysis.
- (7) Degenerations.
- (8) Mechanical results of disease.
- (9) Cysts and New Growths, non-malignant and malignant
- (10) Effects of Parasites.
- (11) Effects of Poisons.
- (12) Malformations.
- (13) Injuries.
- (14) Foreign Bodies.

“Injuries” have been divided into “general” and “local.” Space has been saved and repetition has been avoided by enumerating only the varieties of injuries which may affect organs and structures in general, and by not recapitulating them in the case of each separate organ or structure.

The lists of Tumours, of Parasites (animal and vegetable), and of Malformations have been rewritten, and numerous additions have been made.

As in former editions, a list of Surgical Operations has been supplied in the Appendix. The Sub-Committee are of opinion that it might be omitted with advantage from future editions as being out of place in a “Nomenclature of Diseases.” Although it may be argued that its introduction serves a historical

purpose, it may be pointed out that the operations practised or introduced during each decade could be discovered by reference to Text-books on Surgery.

Varieties or special forms of diseases are usually indicated by being "indented," i.e., printed below and somewhat to the right of the main heading; but indented names do not necessarily include all forms of the heading under which they are indented.

In the present edition, the system of numbering each entry, and the use of *italics* in conjunction with *numbers* in brackets have been discontinued. The only *numbers* in the text refer to different sections in which the disease in question is entered, and to the lists of Tumours, Cysts, Malformations, Poisons, Parasites and Injuries.

The numbers in the Index refer only to the page or pages in the text on which the various entries will be found.

In regard to the use of Synonyms the name of the disease which appears first is that by which it is usually known. The Synonym is the Greek or Latin or English equivalent.

In making a return it is optional to employ the name of the disease which appears first, or its synonym.

THE USE OF CAPITALS IN THE BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE.

The method of using Capitals in the case of scientific names throughout the Botanical Nomenclature is that determined by the International Congress of Botany in 1905. By this arrangement the second word, which is the specific name, begins with a small letter, except in cases in which such words—whether substantives or adjectives—are taken (1) from generic names previously used, or (2) from names of persons. For instance,—“*Aconitum ferox*.” Here the word indicating the species is a simple adjective. In “*Aconitum Napellus*” the qualifying word although indicating the species is a previous generic name; and in “*Aconitum Jacquini*,” the species is indicated by a word derived from the name of a person. In each of the last two cases the qualifying word begins with a capital letter.

On the other hand, in Zoological Nomenclature, when the qualifying word indicating the species is derived from the name of a person, it always begins with a small initial letter, *e.g.*, “*Filaria bancrofti*.”

The names of some of the Parasites are followed by two proper names, of which the first is included in brackets, *e.g.*, “*Entamœba Coli* (Lösch) Schaudinn.” The second unbracketed name in this and similar instances is that of the author who introduced the existing combination. The bracketed name is that of the author who previously had used the second or specific name in conjunction with a different generic name for the same organism, *e.g.*, “*Amœba Coli*.”

In one case at least, in the Animal Parasites, the name of the author is only one, and is bracketed. This means that he is the author of the second name only, the author of the combination being unknown.

EQUIVALENT TERMS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

After prolonged consideration it was decided to omit the triple column of Latin, French and German equivalents or translations which formed a prominent feature in previous editions.

The aim of the compilers of the first edition in 1869 was as stated in the Preface, "to prepare a Nomenclature suitable to England and to all countries where the English language is in common use" and "to lay the foundations for a Nomenclature of Diseases in any language extant on earth." With this object in view—"they have supplied for each name the corresponding Latin term which is the language of ancient science, and probably the fittest language for a Nomenclature common to all the world: and also the equivalent term in three modern languages which are the richest in medical learning and literature—the French, the German, and the Italian."

The Italian version was left out in the third edition, but the Latin, French and German equivalents were retained in the third edition (1896) and in the fourth edition (1906).

The Sub-Committee arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) The ambition of the compilers of the first edition to be the founders of an International Nomenclature has not been realised.

(2) It is impossible to guarantee the correctness of the French and German equivalents except by International agreement.

(3) The insertion of the French and German names of every disease is beyond the scope of a British Nomenclature of Diseases.

In regard to the omission of the Latin and Greek equivalents a more detailed explanation may be expected.

It may be pointed out (1) That the Latin equivalents are very often translations of English phrases. (2) That many of the names of diseases in common use are framed upon a Latin or Greek basis, or are hybrid combinations sanctioned by time. Such names, therefore, need not be expressed in separate Latin columns.

In this volume other Latin and Greek names have been incorporated in the text either as synonyms of English names or as main headings in any case in which the Latin or Greek name is more frequently used than the English equivalent.

In conclusion, the Sub-Committee express the hope that with the present simplification, the Nomenclature of Diseases will be generally used by all Medical Practitioners for the Registration of Diseases, and the return of Causes of Death, since uniformity of terms is of the greatest importance for all statistical purposes.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

DISEASES CAUSED BY INFECTION	1
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM	1
SUB-SECTION I.—DISEASES OF THE NERVES	5
" " SPINAL MENINGES	5
" " SPINAL CORD	6
" " CEREBRAL MENINGES	8
" " BRAIN	10
SUB-SECTION II.—NAMES OF SYMPTOMS; GROUPS OF SYMPTOMS; DISEASES NAMED WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR SYMPTOMS; DISEASES OF WHICH THE PATHO- LOGICAL BASIS IS NOT ACCURATELY KNOWN.	12
SUB-SECTION III.—MENTAL DISEASES	16
ERRORS OF DEVELOPMENT	16
DISORDERS OF FUNCTION	16
INSANITY OF INFECTIVE, TOXIC AND OTHER GENERAL CONDITIONS	17
DISEASES OF THE EYE	19
DISEASES OF THE CONJUNCTIVA	19
" " CORNEA	20
" " SCLEROTIC	22
" " IRIS	23
" " CILIARY BODY	23
" " LENS	24
" " VITREOUS	25
" " CHOROID	25
" " RETINA	26
" " OPTIC NERVE	28
AFFECTIONS OF THE WHOLE EYEBALL	29
SYMPTOMATIC DISTURBANCES OF VISION	29
DISORDERS OF THE MECHANISM OF ACCOMMODATION... ..	30
MOTOR ANOMALIES OF EXTERNAL MUSCLES	31
DISEASES OF THE EYELIDS	31
" " LACRYMAL APPARATUS	32
" " ORBIT AND NEIGHBOURING PARTS	33
DISEASES OF THE EAR	35
DISEASES OF THE EXTERNAL EAR	35
" " MIDDLE EAR TRACT	36
" " INTERNAL EAR	39

DISEASES OF THE NOSE	...	...	...	...	...	41
DISORDERS OF THE SENSE OF SMELL	...	...	...	...	...	42
DISEASES OF THE ACCESSORY SINUSES	...	...	...	...	...	43
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	...	...	...	...	...	44
DISEASES OF THE HEART	...	...	...	...	...	44
" " PERICARDIUM	...	...	...	...	...	44
" " ENDOCARDIUM	...	...	...	...	...	44
" " VALVES	...	...	...	...	...	45
" " MYOCARDIUM	...	...	...	...	...	45
DISORDERED ACTION OF THE HEART	...	...	...	...	...	46
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD VESSELS	...	...	...	...	...	47
" " ARTERIES	...	...	...	...	...	47
" " VEINS	...	...	...	...	...	49
" " CAPILLARIES	...	...	...	...	...	50
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD	...	...	...	...	...	51
DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN	...	...	...	...	...	53
DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM	...	...	...	...	...	55
DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC GLANDS	...	...	...	...	...	55
" " LYMPHATIC VESSELS	...	...	...	...	...	56
DISEASES OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS OR GLANDS OF INTERNAL SECRETION	...	...	...	...	...	58
DISEASES OF THE THYMUS GLAND	...	...	...	...	...	58
" " THYROID GLAND	...	...	...	...	...	59
" " PARA-THYROID GLANDS	...	...	...	...	...	60
" " ADRENAL GLANDS	...	...	...	...	...	60
" " COCCYGEAL GLAND	...	...	...	...	...	62
" " PITUITARY GLAND	...	...	...	...	...	62
" " CAROTID GLAND	...	...	...	...	...	62
" " PINEAL GLAND	...	...	...	...	...	63
OTHER DISEASES ASCRIBED TO DISORDERS OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS OR GLANDS OF INTERNAL SECRETION	...	...	...	...	...	64
DISEASES OF THE BREAST	...	...	...	...	...	65
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	...	...	...	...	...	68
DISEASES OF THE LARYNX	...	...	...	...	...	68
" " TRACHEA	...	...	...	...	...	70
" " BRONCHI AND BRONCHIOLES	...	...	...	...	...	71
" " LUNG	...	...	...	...	...	72
" " PLEURA	...	...	...	...	...	75
DISEASES OF THE MEDIASTINUM	...	...	...	...	...	76

	PAGE.
DISEASES OF THE TEETH AND GUMS	77
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	81
DISEASES OF THE LIPS	81
" " MOUTH	82
" " JAWS	82
" " TONGUE	83
" " PALATE AND PILLARS OF THE FAUCES	84
" " TONSILS	85
" " SALIVARY GLANDS AND DUCTS	86
" " NASO-PHARYNX, PHARYNX AND OESOPHAGUS	86
" " STOMACH	87
" " INTESTINES	90
" " RECTUM AND ANUS	95
" " PANCREAS	97
" " LIVER	98
" " HEPATIC BLOOD VESSELS	100
" " GALL BLADDER AND DUCTS	101
" " PERITONEUM	102
DISEASES DUE TO DISORDERS OF NUTRITION OR OF METABOLISM	103
DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM	104
DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION	104
DISEASES OF THE PREPUCE	104
" " PENIS	104
" " URETHRA	106
" " PROSTATE	107
" " VESICULÆ SEMINALES	107
" " SCROTUM	108
" " SPERMATIC CORD	109
" " TUNICA VAGINALIS	109
" " TESTICLE	110
DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION	112
DISEASES OF THE OVARY	112
" " CORPUS LUTEUM	113
" " FALLOPIAN TUBE	113
" " UTERINE LIGAMENTS AND OF THE ADJACENT PERITONEUM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE	114
" " UTERUS, INCLUDING THE CERVIX	115
" " VAGINA	117
" " VULVA, INCLUDING THE CLITORIS	119

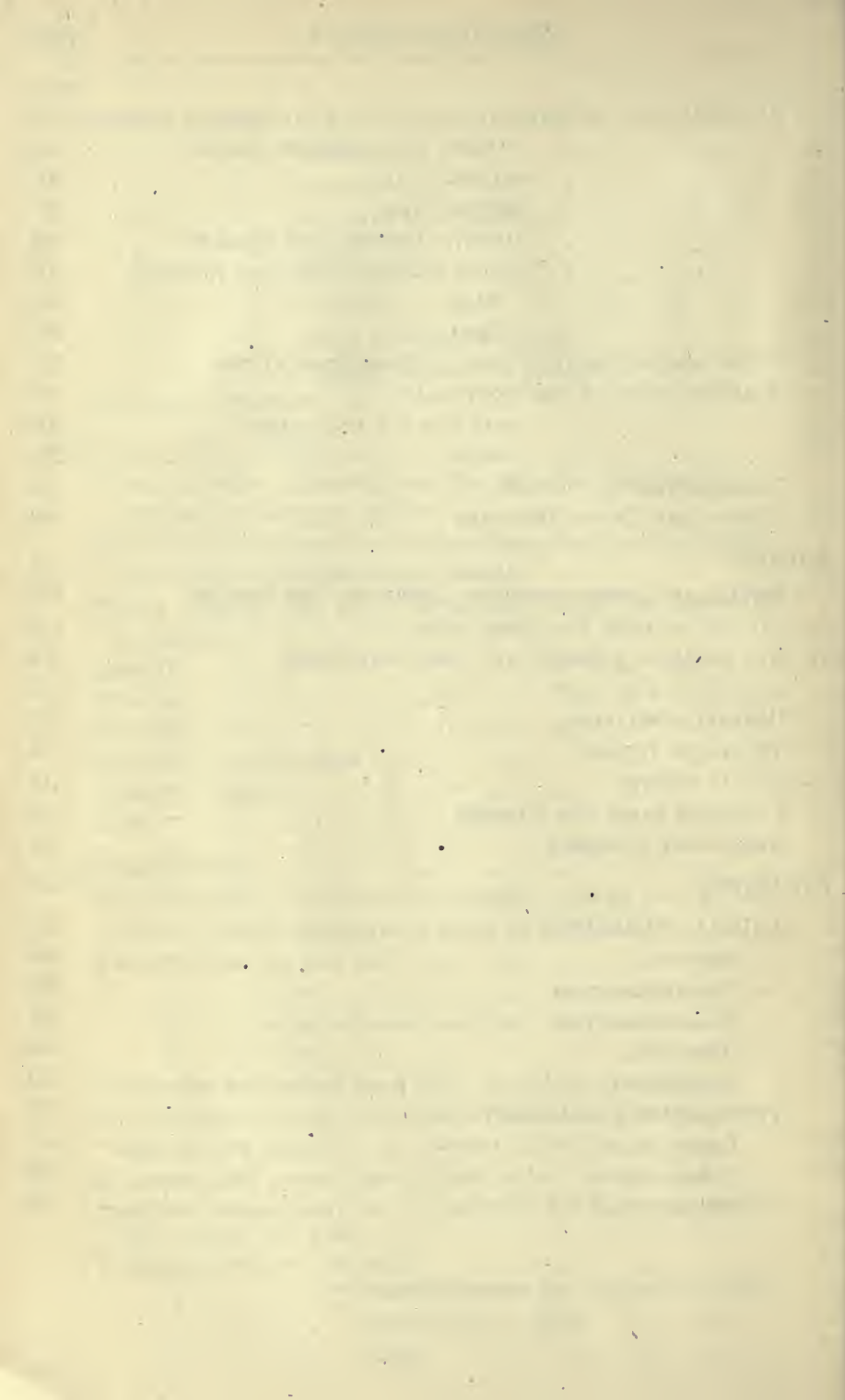
	PAGE
FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC DISORDERS OF THE FEMALE ORGANS	
OF GENERATION	120
AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY	121
AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PARTURITION	123
AFFECTIONS CONSEQUENT ON PARTURITION	125
CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE CHILD AS A RESULT OF MECHANICAL CAUSES ACTING DURING PREGNANCY OR ACCOMPANYING PAR- TURITION	127
DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION	128
DISEASES OF BONE	128
" PERIOSTEUM	130
" CARTILAGE	130
" PERICHONDRUM	130
" JOINTS	130
" THE SPINE	132
" MUSCLES	134
" FASCIÆ	136
" TENDONS	136
" SHEATHS OF TENDONS	137
" BURSAE	137
DEFORMITIES OF LIMBS	138
DISEASES OF THE AREOLAR TISSUES	139
DISEASES OF THE SKIN	140
DISEASES OF THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS	146
" " SWEAT GLANDS AND DUCTS	146
" " HAIR AND HAIR FOLLICLES	147
" " NAILS	148
DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS	149
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY	149
" " URETER	151
" " BLADDER	152
URINARY DISORDERS	154
GENERAL INJURIES	157
LOCAL INJURIES	158

APPENDIX.

	PAGE.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS ...	161
OPERATIONS ON TUMOURS	161
,, ON CYSTS ...	161
,, FOR ABSCESS	161
REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES ...	162
OPERATIONS ON ARTERIES	162
,, FOR ANEURYSM	162
,, ON VEINS ...	163
,, FOR HÆMORRHAGE ...	163
,, ON LYMPHATICS	164
,, ON NERVES ...	164
,, ON SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES ...	165
,, ON BONES ...	166
,, ON JOINTS ...	166
,, ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, BURSÆ AND FASCLE ...	167
AMPUTATIONS ...	167
OPERATIONS ON THE SKULL ...	168
,, BRAIN AND MENINGES ...	168
,, SPINE AND SPINAL CORD AND MENINGES ...	168
,, SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM ...	169
,, FACE ...	169
,, EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES ...	169
,, EYELIDS ...	169
,, EYEBALL ...	170
,, MOUTH ...	171
,, TEETH AND GUMS ...	172
,, NASAL CAVITIES AND ACCESSORY SINUSES ...	172
,, NASO-PHARYNX ...	172
,, EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS ...	172
,, LARYNX, TRACHEA AND BRONCHI ...	173
,, THYROID GLAND AND ACCESSORY GLANDS ...	174
,, NECK ...	174
,, PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS ...	175
,, BREAST ...	175
,, THORAX AND ITS CONTENTS ...	175
,, ABDOMINAL WALL AND CAVITY ...	176
,, STOMACH ...	177
,, INTESTINES ...	177
,, RECTUM AND ANUS ...	178

	PAGE
OPERATIONS ON THE LIVER	179
" " PANCREAS	179
" " SPLEEN	179
" " KIDNEYS AND URETERS	180
" " BLADDER	180
" " PROSTATE	181
" " URETHRA	181
" " MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS	182
" " FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS	183
OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS	184
TUMOURS AND CYSTS	187
BENIGN TUMOURS CONSISTING OF ONE OR MORE FORMS OF FULLY DEVELOPED CONNECTIVE TISSUE	187
BENIGN TUMOURS RESEMBLING IN STRUCTURE, MORE OR LESS CLOSELY, ONE OF THE MORE SPECIALISED TISSUES	188
BENIGN TUMOURS OF WHICH EPITHELIUM FORMS AN ESSENTIAL CONSTITUENT	189
SARCOMA	189
MYELOMA	190
CARCINOMA	190
TERATOMA AND EMBRYOMA	191
TERATOID TUMOURS	191
CYSTS	191
MALFORMATIONS	193
MALFORMATIONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE CRANIAL AND SPINAL ELEMENTS WHICH ENCLOSE IT... ..	193
MALFORMATIONS OF THE EYE	194
" EAR	195
" NOSE AND NASAL FOSSÆ	196
" FACE	196
INCOMPLETE SEPARATION OF BUCCAL AND NASAL CAVITIES	196
MALFORMATIONS OF THE NECK ARISING FROM IRREGULAR DEVELOP- MENT OF THE BRANCHIAL OR VISCERAL CLEFTS	197
MALFORMATIONS OF THE BASE OF THE SKULL	198
ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANTERIOR PARTS OF THE CRANIAL AXIS, BRAIN, AND FACE	198
MALFORMATIONS OF THE SPINE	198
" " PERICARDIUM, HEART, AND GREAT VESSELS	199
" " RESPIRATORY ORGANS	202
" " TEETH	202

	PAGE.
MALFORMATIONS OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL AND ACCESSORY GLANDS	203
„ „ DUCTLESS OR ENDOCRINE GLANDS ...	204
„ „ THYROID GLAND	205
„ „ THYMUS GLAND	205
„ „ KIDNEYS, URETERS AND BLADDER ...	205
„ „ SEXUAL GLANDS, DUCTS AND PASSAGES ...	205
MALE	205
FEMALE	206
IRREGULAR DIFFERENTIATION OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM ...	207
MALFORMATIONS OF THE BODY-WALL	208
„ „ SKIN AND ITS APPENDAGES ...	209
„ „ LIMBS	209
TRANSPOSITION OF VISCERA	210
DOUBLE AND TRIPLE MONSTERS	210
POISONS	212
METALS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS, INORGANIC AND ORGANIC ...	212
CAUSTIC ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS	212
NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS	213
ACIDS AND ACID SALTS	213
ORGANIC SUBSTANCES	213
VEGETABLE POISONS	214
ANIMAL POISONS	218
POISONOUS GASES AND VAPOURS	218
MECHANICAL IRRITANTS	219
PARASITES	220
ANIMAL PARASITES	220
PROTOZOA	220
PLATYHELMINTHES	224
NEMATHELMINTHES	226
HIRUDINEA	229
ARTHROPODA	230
VEGETABLE PARASITES	237
FISSION-FUNGI	237
BUDDING-FUNGI	239
HYPHAL-FUNGI	239



DISEASES CAUSED BY INFECTION.

*Actinomycosis. **Synonym**, Streptotrichosis.

*Amœbiasis.

*Anthrax. **Synonyms**, Woolsorters' disease, Malignant pustule.

*Aspergillosis.

Blackwater fever. **Synonym**, Febris hæmoglobinurica.

*Blastomycosis.

Botulism.

Chicken pox. **Synonym**, Varicella.

Cholera, Asiatic.

*Colon bacillus, infection by.

Cow pox. **Synonym**, Vaccinia.

Dengue. **Synonym**, Denguis.

Diphtheria.

Dysentery.

Varieties: *a.* Protozoal, *e.g.*, Amœbic.
b. Bacillary.

Endocarditis, malignant.

Enteric fever.

Varieties: *a.* Typhoid fever.
b. Paratyphoid fever.

Enteritis, infective.

Return under this head cases of diarrhœa due to infected food.

*Erysipelas.

*Foot-and-mouth disease. **Synonym**, Epizootic stomatitis.

* In cases where one or more organs or localities are principally affected, it is desirable that the fact should be stated.
For list of vegetable and animal parasites. see p. 220.

*Gangrene, acute infective.

Gas gangrene.

*Glanders. **Synonym**, Equinia.

Variety: Farcy.

Glandular fever.

Goitre and endemic cretinism.

*Gonococcal infection.

e.g., Gonorrhœa and gonococcal synovitis.

Influenza.

Jaundice.

Varieties: *a.* Bacillary.

b. Spirochætal. (Spirochætosis ictero-hæmorrhagica, Spirochætosis recurrens.)

*Leishmaniasis.

Varieties: *a.* Kala-Azar.

b. Infantile Kala-Azar.

c. Tropical sore.

*Leprosy. **Synonym**, Lepra.

Varieties: *a.* Nodular.

b. Anæsthetic.

*Madura disease. **Synonym**, Mycetoma.

The white, variety should be returned under actinomycosis.

Malaria. **Synonym**, Ague.

Varieties: *a.* Quartan.

b. Benign tertian.

c. Sub-tertian. **Synonyms**, Aectivo-autumnal, Malignant.

d. Malarial cachexia.

Measles. **Synonym**, Morbilli.

Mediterranean fever. **Synonym**, Undulant fever.

Meningococcal infection.

Varieties: *a.* Cerebro-spinal fever.

b. Posterior basal meningitis.

* In cases where one or more organs or localities are principally affected, it is desirable that the fact should be stated.

For list of vegetable and animal parasites see p. 220.

*Mumps. **Synonym**, Epidemic parotitis.

Plague. **Synonym**, Pestis.

*Pneumococcal infection.

Polio-encephalitis, acute.

Polio-myelitis, acute.

Polio-encephalo-myelitis, acute.

Psittacosis.

*Psorospermiosis.

*Pyogenic infection.

Abscess.

Osteomyelitis.

Pyæmia.

Return under this head the local condition which gave rise to the infection, and the infective agent if known. Pyæmia occurring in connection with parturition should be described as "Puerperal pyæmia." The term "Puerperal fever" should not be used.

Pyrexia of uncertain origin.

The terms "Febricula," and "Continued fever" should not be used.

Rabies. **Synonym**, Hydrophobia.

Rat-bite fever.

Relapsing fever. **Synonym**, Spirochætosis recurrens.

*Rheumatic fever. **Synonym**, Acute rheumatism.

The term "Rheumatism" should not be used without qualification. The condition sometimes described as "Chronic Rheumatism" should be returned under appropriate headings, *e.g.*, those on p. 130, 131.

Rubella. **Synonym**, German measles.

Sand-fly fever.

Scarlet fever. **Synonym**, Scarlatina.

* In cases where one or more organs or localities are principally affected, it is desirable that the fact should be stated.

For list of vegetable and animal parasites see p. 220.

***Septicæmia.**

Return under this heading the local condition which gave rise to Septicæmia, and the infective agent, if known. Pyæmia, Septicæmia, and Toxæmia occurring in connection with parturition should be described as "Puerperal pyæmia," "Puerperal septicæmia," and "Puerperal toxæmia," respectively. The term "Puerperal fever" should not be used. Other conditions formerly included under the term "Puerperal fever" should be returned under "Affections consequent on parturition," p. 125, the word "Puerperal" being in all cases prefixed to the word denoting the local process.

Small-pox. Synonym, Variola.

In every case the presence or absence of marks of vaccination, and when marks are present, their number, size and character should be noted. Any reliable information should be added as to whether the patient was:—

Unvaccinated.

Vaccinated in infancy only.

Vaccinated after infancy (state age if known).

Vaccinated only after infection with small-pox.

Revaccinated (give dates if known).

Spirochaetosis.**Sporotrichosis.*****Syphilis. Synonym, Lues.**

a. Acquired syphilis.

b. Congenital syphilis.

Tetanus.

Tick fever.

Trench fever.

Trypanosomiasis. Synonym, Sleeping sickness.

***Tuberculosis.**

Variety: Lupus.

Typhus fever.

Verruga.

Whooping cough. Synonym, Pertussis.

Yaws. Synonym, Framboesia.

Yellow fever.

* In cases where one or more organs or localities are principally affected it is desirable that the fact should be stated.

For list of vegetable and animal parasites see p. 220.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

SECTION I.

DISEASES OF THE NERVES.

State the nerve or nerves affected.

*Inflammation and Degeneration. **Synonym, Neuritis.**

a. Localised.

b. Multiple.

Leprosy.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growth, non-malignant.

†Neurofibromatosis.

} See list of tumours on p. 187.

New growth, malignant.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212.

Effects of injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Effects of pressure of cervical rib.

See malformations, p. 193.

DISEASES OF SPINAL MENINGES.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Meningitis.**

a. Of dura mater. **Synonym, Pachymeningitis.**

Acute :

Suppurative.

Chronic :

Hæmorrhagic.

Suppurative.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† When the condition occurs in more than one member of the family the fact should be stated.

b. Of pia mater, and arachnoid. **Synonym**, Leptomeningitis.

Acute :

Suppurative.

Chronic :

Hæmorrhagic.

State whether diffuse or local.

Meningeal effusion.

Of cerebro-spinal fluid.

Serous.

Hæmorrhagic.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Meningococcal infection.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE SPINAL CORD.

*Inflammation and Softening. **Synonym**, Myelitis.

a. Acute :

Local.

Transverse.

Diffuse.

Disseminated.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

b. Chronic :

Local.

Transverse.

Diffuse.

Disseminated.

Acute polio-myelitis.

*Hæmorrhage. **Synonym**, Hæmato-myelia.

*Thrombosis.

*Embolism.

Degeneration.

Of anterior cornua.

Progressive muscular atrophy.

†Family type in children (Werdnig-Hoffman).

Of lateral columns.

Primary lateral sclerosis. **Synonym**, Primary spastic paraplegia.Secondary lateral sclerosis. **Synonym**, Secondary spastic paraplegia.Of anterior cornua and of lateral columns. **Synonym**, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

Of posterior columns.

Posterior sclerosis.

Tabes dorsalis. **Synonym**, Locomotor ataxy.

Of lateral and posterior columns.

Postero-lateral sclerosis. **Synonym**, Ataxic paraplegia.†Family or hereditary ataxy. **Synonym**, Friedreich's disease.

Of anterior, lateral and posterior columns.

Subacute combined sclerosis.

If associated with anæmia, pellagra, diabetes or other diseases, the fact should be stated.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† When this occurs in more than one member of a family, the fact should be stated.

Disseminated sclerosis. **Synonym**, Insular sclerosis.

Syringo-myelia.

Hydro-myelia. **Synonym**, Hydrorrhachis.

Landry's acute ascending paralysis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Injuries.

Compression.

Laceration.

Caisson disease, Divers' paralysis.

Concussion, including some forms of shell-shock.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE CEREBRAL MENINGES.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Meningitis.

State whether diffuse or local, acute or chronic.

a. Of dura mater. **Synonym**, Pachymeningitis.

Acute or Chronic.

Suppurative.

Hæmorrhagic.

b. Of pia mater and arachnoid. **Synonym**, Lepto-meningitis.

Acute or Chronic.

Suppurative.

Hæmorrhagic.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

***Meningeal effusion.**

Of cerebro-spinal fluid.

Cerebro-spinal rhinorrhœa.

Serous.

Hæmorrhagic.

Hæmatoma.

Extra-dural.

Subdural.

Syphilis.**Tuberculosis.****Meningococcal infection.**

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Posterior basal meningitis.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.**New growths, malignant.**

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

Meningocele.

} See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN.

The part of the brain affected should be specified according to the following order:—Cortex, Corpus striatum, Corona radiata, Internal capsule, Thalamus, Mid-brain, Ependyma of ventricles, Crus cerebri, Medulla oblongata, Cerebellum.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Encephalitis.***a. Acute.*

Softening.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

b. Chronic.

Softening.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Induration.

Polio-encephalitis.

*Hæmorrhage.

*Hyperæmia.

*Anæmia.

General.

Local.

Sclerosis.

General.

Local.

Disseminated or insular

*Softening.

*Necrosis (from vascular occlusion by thrombosis, embolism, or pressure).

Porencephaly.

*Atrophy.

General.

*Local.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Associated nuclear palsies, acute and chronic.

a. Superior.

Ophthalmoplegia.

Interna.

Externa.

b. Inferior.

Bulbar paralysis. **Synonym**, Labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis.

Diseases of cerebral arteries.

Diseases of cerebral veins and sinuses.

} See diseases of the circulatory system, p. 44.

*Hydrocephalus.

Congenital.

Acquired.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Tuberous sclerosis.

Malformations.

Encephalocele.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries, including some forms of shell-shock.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

SECTION II.

This division contains the names of symptoms, groups of symptoms, diseases named with reference to their symptoms, and diseases of which the pathogenesis is not accurately known.

*Coma.

*Apoplexy.

*Paralysis. **Synonym, Palsy.**

In cases of local paralysis the nerves or muscles affected should be specified.

Paraplegia.

Hemiplegia.

Monoplegia.

Diplegia.

} State whether acquired or congenital.

Amaurotic family idiocy.

*Paralysis of the sympathetic system.

Ocular.

Cervical.

Thoracic.

Vaso-motor neuroses.

See diseases of the circulatory system, p. 44.

Myasthenia gravis.

Periodic paralysis.

*Tremor.

Intention tremor.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Paralysis agitans. **Synonyms**, Shaking palsy, Parkinson's disease.

Chorea.

Hereditary chorea. **Synonym**, Huntington's chorea.

Progressive degeneration of lenticular nucleus, with hepatic cirrhosis.

*Ataxy.

Cerebellar.

Spinal.

*Spasm.

Clonic.

Myoclonus or paramyoclonus multiplex.

Tonic.

Spasmus nutans.

Athetosis.

Myotonia congenita. **Synonym**, Thomsen's disease.

Myotonia atrophica.

Torticollis.

Spasmodic (acquired).

Permanent (congenital or from injury at birth).

See list of injuries, p. 157.

Tics.

Habit-spasms.

Craft-neuroses (spasmodic or neuralgic).

Writers' cramp.

Writers' neuralgia.

Similar affections may be produced by other concerted movements, such as those of the pianist, violinist, typist, telegraphist, sempstress, and the like.

* This term, being the name of a symptom should only be used when more precise information is wanting. When the cause is known, the return should be made under the head of such cause.

Neuralgia.

State the nerve or nerves affected.

Tic douloureux.

*Convulsions.

Of infancy.

Of pregnancy.

Of the puerperium.

Of uræmia.

} **Synonym, Eclampsia.**

Epilepsy.

Major.

Minor.

*Jacksonian epilepsy.

*Spasm of the glottis.

Laryngismus stridulus.

Tetany.

Carpo-pedal spasm.

*Vertigo.

Ocular.

Aural. **Synonyms, Labyrinthine or Auditory vertigo,**
Mènière's disease.

Laryngeal.

Epileptiform.

Gastric.

Circulatory.

*Tinnitus aurium.

*Headache.

Migraine. **Synonym, Hemicrania.**

Ophthalmoplegic migraine.

* This term, being the name of a symptom, should only be used when more precise information is wanting. When the cause is known, the return should be made under the head of such cause.

*Hyperæsthesia.

*Anæsthesia.

*Hemianæsthesia.

*Paræsthesia.

*Acroparæsthesia.

Hysteria.

Trance.

Catalepsy.

Somnambulism.

*Delirium.

*Aphasia.

Stammering.

Idioglossia.

Apraxia.

*Hiccough, **Synonym**, Singultus.

*Dumbness, **Synonym**, Mutism.

Neurasthenia.

Traumatic (including the effects of shell explosion unaccompanied by concussion).

Nervous disorders caused by chemical and other poisons.

Lead.

Arsenic.

Mercury.

Alcohol.

} See list of poisons at p. 212.

Nervous disorders associated with infective and other diseases such as diphtheria, influenza, gout, uræmia, beri-beri, diabetes, etc.

(See under respective headings.)

* This term, being the name of a symptom, should only be used when more precise information is wanting. When the cause is known, the return should be made under the head of such cause.

MENTAL DISEASES.

I.—ERRORS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Idiocy.

Variety to be stated.

Imbecility.

Feeble-mindedness.

Moral imbecility.

Sexual perversion.

II.—DISORDERS OF FUNCTION.

Mania (acute, intermittent, chronic).

Associated with :—

Hysteria.

Pregnancy.

Parturition and lactation
(puerperal).

Epilepsy.

Old age.

Acute or chronic disease.

Injury.

See list of injuries at p. 157.

Melancholia (acute, intermittent, chronic).

Agitated.

Stuporous.

Hypochondriacal.

Associated with :—

Pregnancy.

Parturition and lactation
(puerperal).

The climacteric.

Old age.

Acute or chronic disease.

Injury.

See list of injuries at p. 157.

Maniacal-depressive insanity.

Circular insanity, Alternating insanity.

Stupor.

a. Anergic.

b. Delusional.

Delusional insanity (acute or chronic).

Insanity of systematised delusions. **Synonym**, Paranoia.

Psychasthenia.

Obsessional insanity.

III.—INSANITY OF INFECTIVE, TOXIC AND OTHER GENERAL CONDITIONS.

*Acute delirium.

Acute delirious mania.

Insanity associated with acute infective diseases.

Febrile.

Post-febrile.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause.

Confusional insanity. **Synonym**, Exhaustion psychosis.

Syphilitic insanity.

General paralysis of the insane. **Synonym**, Dementia paralytica.

Tabo-paresis.

Dementia from local cerebral syphilis.

Insanity due to alcohol. Acute or chronic.

Delirium tremens.

Polyneuritic psychosis.

„ to morphia.

„ to cocaine.

„ to haschish.

„ to lead.

„ to other poisons.

} See list of poisons,
p. 212.

Insanity associated with :—

Graves's disease.

Myxœdema.

Cretinism.

Chorea.

Hereditary chorea.

Diabetes.

Renal disease.

Pellagra.

Dementia præcox.

Dementia (primary or secondary).

From organic cerebral disease other than syphilitic.

From arterial disease.

Senile.

From epilepsy.

From injury.

See list of injuries at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

DISEASES OF THE CONJUNCTIVA.

***Inflammation. Synonym, Conjunctivitis.**

Acute.

Catarrhal.

Purulent.

Of the newly born.—Ophthalmia neonatorum.

Of children and adults.

Membranous.

Phlyctenular.

Ulcerative.

Chronic.

Catarrhal.

Spring catarrh.

Purulent.

Follicular.

Granular. Synonym, Trachoma.

Nodular. Synonym, Ophthalmia nodosa.

***Ecchymosis.**

***Edema.**

Chemosis.

Pinguecula.

Pterygium.

Amyloid degeneration.

Xerosis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Hæmangiectasis.

Lymphangiectasis.

Diphtheria.

Gonococcal infection.

Syphilis.

Actinomycosis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

Parasitic disease.

Filaria loa.

} See list at p. 220.

New growths, non malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Effects of injury.

See list at p. 157.

Effects of light.

See diseases of retina at p. 26.

Effects of drugs.

See list at p. 212.

DISEASES OF THE CORNEA.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Keratitis.**

Herpetic.

Bullous.

Punctate.

Phlyctenular.

Filamentary.

Interstitial. **Synonym, Parenchymatous.**

Sclerosing.

Trachomatous.

Pannus.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

***Ulcerative.**

Superficial.

Fascicular.

Phlyctenular.

Ulcus serpens.

Chronic serpiginous. **Synonym, Mooren's ulcer.**

Hypopyon ulcer.

Neuropathic.

Atheromatous.

***Suppurative.**

Hypopyon.

Necrotic. Synonym, Keratomalakia.*Opacity.**

Inflammatory.

Nebula.

Leukoma.

Degenerative.

Arcus senilis.

Band-shaped.

Nodular.

Reticular.

***Edema.**

Keratectasia.

Anterior staphyloma.

Keratoconus. **Synonym, Conical cornea.**

Keratoglobus.

Tuberculosis.

Syphilis.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE SCLEROTIC.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Scleritis.

Superficial. **Synonym**, Episcleritis.

Annular. **Synonym**, Brawny infiltration of the sclerotic.

Sclerectasia.

Ciliary staphyloma.

Equatorial staphyloma.

Posterior staphyloma.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

Refer to list at p 157..

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE IRIS.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Iritis.

Serous.

Plastic.

Suppurative.

Sympathetic.

Sympathetic ophthalmitis.

Tremulous iris. **Synonym**, Irido-donesis.

Synechia.

Anterior.

Posterior.

Annular. **Synonym**, Seclusio pupillæ.

Blocked pupil. **Synonym**, Occlusio pupillæ.

Inequality of the pupils (Anisocoria).

Constriction of the pupils (Miosis).

Dilatation of the pupils (Mydriasis).

Paralysis of the iris (Iridoplegia).

*Atrophy.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE CILIARY BODY.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Cyclitis. Irido-cyclitis.

Serous.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Plastic.

Suppurative.

Sympathetic.

Sympathetic ophthalmitis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Glaucoma.

Primary.

Acute. **Synonym,** Congestive.

Chronic.

*Secondary.

Infantile. **Synonyms,** Buphthalmia, Hydrophthalmia.

DISEASES OF THE LENS.

Cataract.

Anterior capsular.

Cortical.

Perinuclear. **Synonyms,** Lamellar, Zonular.

Nuclear.

Juvenile.

Senile.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

***Secondary.**

Posterior. **Synonym,** Posterior polar cataract.

Congenital.

Lamellar.

Nuclear.

***Dislocation of the lens.**

Congenital. **Synonym,** Ectopia lentis.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE VITREOUS.

Fluidity. **Synonym,** Synchrony.

***Opacity.**

Simple.

From blood.

From pus.

From cholesterin. **Synonym,** Synchrony scintillans.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE CHOROID.

***Inflammation. Synonym,** Choroiditis.

****Exudative.**

Suppurative.

Metastatic.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

** State whether disseminated, diffuse, anterior or central.

*Retino-choroiditis.

*Degeneration.

Vascular.

Colloid.

Osseous.

Senile or central.

Guttate.

Areolar.

Circumpapillary.

Myopic.

*Hæmorrhage.

*Detachment.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Miliary.

Conglomerate.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE RETINA.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Retinitis.**

Exudative.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Suppurative.

Metastatic.

Retinitis circinata.

Retinitis punctata albescens.

Photoretinitis.

See injuries, p. 157.

*Choroido-retinitis.

Retinitis pigmentosa.

*Anæmia.

*Œdema.

*Hæmorrhage.

Pre-retinal. **Synonym, Sub-hyaloid.**

Intra-retinal.

Sub-retinal.

*Degeneration.

Toxic, *e.g.*, from tobacco, alcohol, etc.

Vascular.

Amaurotic family idiocy.

See diseases of nervous system, p. 12.

Affection of retinal blood vessels.

Embolism.

Thrombosis.

} See diseases of optic nerve, p. 28.

*Detachment.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Diseases associated with :—

Malaria.

Leukæmia.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Albuminuria. **Synonym,** Renal neuro-retinitis.

Glycosuria.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE OPTIC NERVE.

***Inflammation.** **Synonym,** Optic neuritis.

Papillitis (including papilloedema or "choked disc").

Retro-ocular.

***Neuro-retinitis.**

***Hyperæmia.**

***Hæmorrhage.**

Embolism of arteria centralis retinae.

Thrombosis of arteria centralis retinae.

***Atrophy.**

Primary.

Hereditary. **Synonym,** Leber's atrophy.

Congenital.

Infantile.

Senile.

Secondary.

Following optic neuritis.

Following disease of retina.

Toxic.

* When the cause is known return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

Intra-dural.

Extra-dural.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

AFFECTIONS OF THE WHOLE EYE-BALL.

*Panophthalmitis.

Sympathetic ophthalmitis.

Shrunk eyeball.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

SYMPTOMATIC DISTURBANCES OF VISION.

*Defects of the field of vision, *e.g.*, Hemianopsia and Central scotoma.

Amblyopia and Amaurosis.

Congenital.

Hysterical.

From disuse.

From hæmorrhage.

Night-blindness.

Day-blindness.

* When the cause is known return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Perverted visual sensations.

Micropsia.

Macropsia.

Metamorphopsia.

Photopsia.

Chromatopsia.

Erythropsia, Xanthopsia, &c.

Colour blindness.

Congenital.

Partial.

Complete.

Acquired.

Partial.

Complete.

Muscæ volitantes.

Ametropia or anomaly of refraction.

Hypermetropia.

Myopia.

Astigmatism.

DISORDERS OF THE MECHANISM OF ACCOMMODATION.

Presbyopia.

Spasm of ciliary muscle.

Fatigue of ciliary muscle. **Synonym,** Accommodative asthenopia.Paralysis of ciliary muscle. **Synonym,** Cycloplegia.

Ophthalmoplegia interna.

See diseases of nervous system, p. 11.

MOTOR ANOMALIES OF EXTERNAL MUSCLES.

Squint. **Synonym**, Strabismus.

Paralytic.

Concomitant. **Synonym**, Comitant.

Hyperkinetic.

Latent. **Synonym**, Heterophoria.

Conjugate deviation.

Skew deviation.

Ophthalmoplegia externa.

See diseases of nervous system, p. 11.

*Nystagmus.

Congenital.

Acquired.

Occupational, *e.g.*, Miners'.

Spasmus nutans.

See diseases of nervous system, p. 13.

DISEASES OF THE EYELIDS.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Blepharitis.

Suppurative.

Stye.

Abscess.

*Œdema.

*Ecchymosis.

*Emphysema.

Concretions in Meibomian glands.

Entropion.

Distichiasis.

Trichiasis.

* When the cause is known return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Ectropion.

Symblepharon.

Ankyloblepharon.

Ptoſis.

Congenital.

Paralytic.

Blepharospasm.

Xanthoma. **Synonym**, Xanthelasma.

Gout.

Tophus.

Erysipelas.

Syphilis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

Chalazion.

Tarsal cysts.

} See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF LACRYMAL APPARATUS.

*Inflammation of lacrymal gland. **Synonym**, Dacryo-adenitis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Mikulicz's disease.

See also p. 86.

*Fistula of lacrymal gland.

*Inflammation of lacrymal sac. **Synonym**, Dacryo-cystitis.

Acute.

Suppurative. **Synonym**, Lacrymal abscess.

Chronic. **Synonym**, Mucocele.

*Fistula of lacrymal sac.

Eversion of punctum lacrymale.

Obstruction of punctum lacrymale.

Obstruction of canaliculus.

Obstruction of nasal duct.

Epiphora.

Tuberculosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Concretions in lacrymal apparatus. **Synonym**, Dacryoliths.

DISEASES OF THE ORBIT AND NEIGHBOURING PARTS.

*Inflammation of connective tissue.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Hæmorrhage.

*Emphysema.

*Inflammation of bone.

Osteoplastic.

Carious.

Necrotic.

*Exophthalmos. **Synonym**, Proptosis.

Pulsatile (from arterio-venous anastomosis).

Exophthalmic goitre.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

DISEASES OF THE EXTERNAL EAR.

Auricle and external meatus.

Specify in all cases the part affected and the cause when known.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

Furunculosis.

Ceruminous obstruction.

Foreign bodies.

Keratosis obturans.

Erysipelas.

Eczema.

Perichondritis.

Necrosis.

Periostitis.

Hyperostosis.

Exostosis.

Osteitis.

Caries.

Necrosis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Tophus.

Keloid.

Hæmatoma auris.

Sebaceous cyst.

Otomycosis.

Raynaud's disease.

Lupus.

Syphilis.

Diphtheria.

Herpes.

Leprosy.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE MIDDLE EAR TRACT.

(Comprising the Middle Ear, Antrum, Mastoid process and Eustachian Tube.)

MIDDLE EAR, INCLUDING THE ANTRUM.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Otitis media.

Acute or chronic.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Perforation of membrana tympani.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Herpes of membrana tympani.

Granuloma.

Polypus.

Epithelial metaplasia.

Cholesteatoma.

Caries of ossicles.

Necrosis of ossicles.

Caries of bony walls.

Necrosis of bony walls.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

New growths, malignant. }

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries, including rupture of membrana tympani.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

DISEASES OF THE MASTOID PROCESS

(Cells, Diplöe, Periosteum).

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Mastoiditis.**

Acute or chronic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Caries.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Necrosis.

Cholesteatoma.

Parasitic disease.

Otomycosis.

See list at p. 220.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

DISEASES OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE.

*Inflammation.

Acute or chronic.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

*Atresia.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Foreign bodies.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE INTERNAL EAR.

(Including the auditory nerve).

BONY LABYRINTH.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

With obliteration of cavity.

Otosclerosis.

Necrosis, partial or complete.

Caries.

Absorption and perforation by cholesteatoma.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

MEMBRANOUS LABYRINTH.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Serosus.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Serosus.

Suppurative.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Hæmorrhage.

Anæmia.

Embolism.

Thrombosis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Labyrinthine.

Ménière's disease.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

AUDITORY NERVE AND TERMINALS.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Chronic.

Syphilis.

Degeneration.

*Tinnitus aurium.

New growths, non-malignant

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified,

DISEASES OF THE NOSE.

*Inflammation of the mucous membrane. **Synonym,**
Rhinitis.

Acute.

Catarrhal.

*Membranous.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

Serous.

Mucous polypus.

Hypertrophic.

Atrophic.

Ozæna.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

*Epistaxis.

Paroxysmal rhinorrhœa.

Summer catarrh. **Synonym,** Hay fever.

Diphtheria.

Thrush.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Lupus.

Leprosy.

Glanders.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Rhinophyma.

Rhinoscleroma.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Foreign bodies.

DISORDERS OF THE SENSE OF SMELL.

*Anosmia.

*Hyperosmia.

*Parosmia.

DISEASES OF THE PERICHONDRIUM AND CARTILAGE.

*Inflammation. **Synonym,** Perichondritis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Perforation of septum.

Gangrenous.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE PERIOSTEUM AND BONE.

*Inflammation. **Synonyms**, Periostitis and Osteitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Carious.

Perforation of septum.

Necrotic.

Caries.

Necrosis.

Hæmatoma of septum.

Deformities of septum, *e.g.*, deviations, spurs, and ridges.

Adhesions of septum.

DISEASES OF THE ACCESSORY SINUSES.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Sinusitis.

Acute or chronic.

Catarrhal.

Mucocele.

Suppurative. **Synonym**, Empyema.

Aspergillosis.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Cholesteatoma.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.

DISEASES OF THE PERICARDIUM.

*†Inflammation. **Synonym**, Pericarditis.

Acute.

Serofibrinous.

Hæmorrhagic.

Suppurative. **Synonym**, Pyopericardium.

Chronic.

Adhesive.

Hæmopericardium.

Hydropericardium.

Pneumopericardium.

Calcification of pericardium.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

DISEASES OF THE ENDOCARDIUM.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Endocarditis.

Acute.

Malignant. **Synonym**, Ulcerative.

Chronic.

Malignant. **Synonym**, Ulcerative.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† If pericarditis is combined either with pleurisy or with peritonitis, or with both, the condition is called Polyorrhomenitis.

DISEASES OF THE VALVES.

(State the valve or valves affected.)

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Malignant. **Synonym, Ulcerative.**

Chronic.

Malignant. **Synonym, Ulcerative.**

Thickening, contraction, or retraction.

(With fatty or calcareous degeneration.)

Dilatation or stenosis of orifice.

Adhesion.

Aneurysm.

Perforation.

Laceration or rupture of segments or of chordæ tendineæ.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE MYOCARDIUM.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Myocarditis.**

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Degeneration.

Fatty.

Pigmentary.

Vitreous.

Calcareous.

Necrosis.

Fibrosis.

Excessive growth of fat.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Intracardiac thrombosis.

(State cavity in which it occurs. The name should not be applied to postmortem clots.)

*Atrophy.

*Hypertrophy.

*Dilatation of heart.

State the chamber or chambers affected.

*Rupture.

Aneurysm.

Angina pectoris.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

*DISORDERED ACTION OF THE HEART.

Tachycardia.

Paroxysmal.

Bradycardia.

*Syncope.

Heart-block (complete and partial).

Adams-Stokes's disease.

Sinus arrhythmia.

Auricular fibrillation.

Auricular flutter.

Premature systole. **Synonym, Extra systole.**

Alternating action (pulsus alternans).

Graves's disease. **Synonym, Exophthalmic goitre.**

See hyperthyroidism, p. 59.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE ARTERIES.

The vessel in all cases should be specified.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Arteritis.**

Acute.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

*Endarteritis.

Embolic.

Obliterative.

Intermittent claudication.

*Mesarteritis.

Periarteriitis nodosa.

Arterio-sclerosis.

Atheroma.

Atheromatous erosion.

Calcification.

Hypertrophy of muscular coat.

Atrophy of muscular coat.

Hyperplasia.

Degeneration.

Fatty.

Calcareous. **Synonym, Annular calcification.**

Hyaline.

Lardaceous.

Syphilis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Tuberculosis.

Elongation and tortuosity accompanied by dilatation.

*Aneurysm.

Note.—When an aneurysm has burst, state the part into which the rupture has taken place. When aneurysm is due to injury or embolism the fact should be stated.

Fusiform.

Saccular.

Miliary.

Dissecting.

†Arterio-venous.

†Arterio-cardiac.

†Arterio-arterial.

Cirroid aneurysm. **Synonyms,** Aneurysm by anastomosis. Racemose aneurysm.

Narrowing or occlusion.

Compression.

Thickening of wall (by inflammation or degeneration).

Thrombosis.

Embolism.

*Rupture.

Pulsating hæmatoma.

From injury.

See list at p. 157.

From disease of artery.

From disease external to artery.

Vasomotor disorders.

Raynaud's disease.

Erythromelalgia.

Acro-cyanosis.

Angio-neurotic oedema.

See diseases of skin, p. 140.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† In these, the aneurysm communicates with an adjacent artery or vein, or with the heart.

*Altered arterial pressure.

Abnormally high pressure.

Hyperpiesis.

Abnormally low pressure.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE VEINS.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Phlebitis.**

Acute.

Ulcerative.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

*Thrombosis.

*Obstruction.

Partial.

Complete.

Phlebolith.

Varix.

Aneurysmal varix.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

New growths, non-malignant. }
New growths, malignant. } See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE CAPILLARIES.

*Degeneration.

Fatty.

Lardaceous.

Hyaline.

Dilatation. **Synonym, Telangiectasis.**

Rupture.

*Embolism.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

*Infection (*e.g.*, acute and chronic septicæmia and pyæmia).

Hæmolysis.

*Hæmolytic jaundice.

*Hæmoglobinuria.

Methæmoglobinæmia.

Sulph-hæmoglobinæmia.

Acetonæmia.

*Purpura.

Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Purpura with abdominal symptoms, **Synonym**, Henoch's purpura.

Scorbutic purpura.

Rheumatic purpura.

Peliosis rheumatica.

Hæmophilia.

Anæmia.

Primary.

Chlorosis.

Pernicious.

Aplastic.

Chronic splenic.

Pseudo-leukæmia of infants.

*Secondary.

Acute.

Chronic.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Erythræmia. **Synonym**, Polycythæmia rubra.

Splenomegalic.

*Secondary.

*Leucocytosis.

Eosinophilia.

Lymphocytosis.

Leucopenia.

Leukæmia. **Synonym**, Leukocythæmia.

Myelocytic.

Lymphocytic.

Acute.

Chronic.

Mixed.

Chloroma.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Splenitis.

Acute or Chronic.

Suppurative.

*Perisplenitis.

Acute.

Chronic.

*Necrosis.

*Hæmorrhage.

*Thrombosis of splenic vessels.

*Embolism of splenic vessels.

Infarction.

*Engorgement.

Fibrosis.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Lardaceous. **Synonyms**, Amyloid, waxy.

Pigmentary.

Atrophy.

*Splenomegaly.

Actinomycosis.

See list of parasites, p. 220.

Enteric fever.

Leishmaniasis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Malaria.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions.

Leukæmia. **Synonym**, Leucocythæmia.

Lymphadenoma. **Synonym**, Hodgkin's disease.

Chronic splenic anæmia.

With cellular proliferation. (Gaucher's disease.)

With cirrhosis of liver.

*Rupture.

Hernial displacements.

Wandering spleen.

Torsion of pedicle.

Cysts.

Parasitic disease.

Echinococcus. **Synonym**, Hydatid cyst.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Diseases of accessory spleen.

The same as those of the spleen.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.

DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

The locality affected should be indicated.

*Inflammation. Synonym, Lymphadenitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Caseous.

*Hæmorrhage.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Calcareous.

Hyaline.

Lardaceous.

Pigmentary.

Fibrosis.

*Atrophy.

With substitution of fat.

*Hypertrophy.

Plague.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Leprosy.

Gonococcal infection.

Glanders. **Synonym**, Farcy.

Glandular fever.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions.

Leukæmia. **Synonym**, Leucocythæmia.

Lymphadenoma. **Synonym**, Hodgkin's disease.

Acute.

Chronic.

Relapsing.

Status thymico-lymphaticus. **Synonym**, Lymphatism.

Parasitic disease.

Filariasis.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC VESSELS

(Including the thoracic duct.)

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Lymphangitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Parasitic disease.

Filariasis.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Glanders. **Synonym**, Farcy.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions.

Dilatation. **Synonym**, Lymphangiectasis.

*Lymphorrhœa.

*Chylorrhœa.

Elephantiasis.

In cases due to the presence of the filaria return under Filariasis,
pp. 227-8.

*Obliteration.

*Compression.

*Erosion.

*Rupture.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS OR GLANDS OF INTERNAL SECRETION.

DISEASES OF THE THYMUS.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

*Hæmorrhage.

Degeneration and fatty infiltration.

Fibrosis.

Premature atrophy.

Hypertrophy.

Persistence.

Leukæmia.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions.

Status thymico-lymphaticus. **Synonym, Lymphatism.**

Thymic asthma.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE THYROID GLAND.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

*Hæmorrhage.

Lardaceous disease of stroma.

Atrophy and congenital absence.

*Athyroidism and Hypothyroidism.

Myxœdema.

Cretinism.

Endemic.

Sporadic.

Cachexia strumipriva.

Hyperthyroidism and Dysthyroidism.

Exophthalmic goitre. **Synonyms,** Graves's disease,
Basedow's disease.Goitre. **Synonym,** Bronchocele.

Parenchymatous.

Cystic.

Adenomatous.

Fibrous.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions, including therapeutic hyperthyroidism.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

New growths, malignant.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF ACCESSORY THYROID GLANDS.

(The same as those of the Thyroid Gland.)

DISEASES OF PARATHYROID GLANDS.

Atrophy and absence.

*Hæmorrhage.

Parathyroid tetany.

DISEASES OF THE ADRENALS.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause the local condition being also specified.

*Hæmorrhage.

*Thrombosis.

*Embolism.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Fatty.

Calcareous.

Hyaline.

Lardaceous.

Fibrosis.

Hyperplasia.

Hypoplasia.

Adrenal insufficiency.

*Addison's disease.

Other results of disordered function.

Obesity.

Hirsuties.

Physical and sexual precocity.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions, including therapeutic adrenalism.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF ACCESSORY ADRENALS.

The same as those of Adrenals.

DISEASES OF THE COCCYGEAL GLAND.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

DISEASES OF THE CAROTID GLAND.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

DISEASES OF THE PITUITARY GLAND.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

*Hæmorrhage.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Fatty.

Calcareous.

Hyaline.

Lardaceous.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Hypertrophy.

*Hyperpituitarism.

Gigantism.

Acromegaly.

Hyperplasia.

Hypoplasia.

Atrophy.

*Hypopituitarism.

Adiposo-genito-skeletal dystrophy (with reversion, if arising in the adult, to the infantile sexual condition.)

Other results of disordered function.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Results of other infective and toxic conditions, including therapeutic pituitarism.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

DISEASES OF THE PINEAL GLAND.

*Inflammation.

Suppurative.

*Hæmorrhage.

Calcareous infiltration.

Hyperplasia.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Atrophy.

Effects of disordered function.

Syphilis.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

OTHER DISEASES ASCRIBED TO DISORDERS OF THE ENDOCRINE
GLANDS, OR GLANDS OF INTERNAL SECRETION.

Adiposis dolorosa.

Progeria.

Ateleiosis.

Infantilism.

Dwarfism.

ALTERED SEXUAL CHARACTERS RESULTING FROM REMOVAL
OR DESTRUCTION OF GONADS.

Eunuchism.

Analogous changes in females.

DISEASES OF THE BREAST.

DISEASES OF THE NIPPLE AND AREOLA.

*Inflammation of the nipple.

Fissure.

Ulcer.

Eczema.

† Paget's disease of the nipple.

*Inflammation of the areola.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Eczema.

† Paget's disease.

Retracted nipple.

Concretions in retracted nipple.

Syphilis.

Chancre (due to *spirochæta pallida*).

Vaccinia.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Molluscum contagiosum.

Yaws.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

† If this disease has been followed by carcinoma the fact should be stated.

* When the cause is known, the return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE MAMMARY GLAND.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Mastitis.

a. †Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Mammary.

Submammary.

b. †Chronic.

Indurative.

With cysts.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Mammary.

Submammary.

†Hyperæmia.

*Atrophy.

†Hypertrophy.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Actinomycosis.

Sporotrichosis.

*Deficient secretion of milk after parturition. **Synonym**, Agalactia.

*Defect in quality of milk after parturition.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† State whether occurring in the newly born ; at puberty ; or in connection with menstruation or with child-bearing. State also whether lobular or diffuse.

*Excessive secretion of milk after parturition. **Synonym,**
Galactorrhœa.

*Discharge of pus, blood, or other fluid from the nipple.

*Hyperæsthesia.

*Neuralgia.

Cysts.

Galactocele.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

For diseases of the nose see p. 41.

DISEASES OF THE LARYNX.

*Inflammation of mucous membrane, and connective tissues.

Synonym, Laryngitis.

*Catarrhal.

Acute.

Chronic.

Pachydermia verrucosa.

Singers' nodes.

Membranous.

Diphtheria.

Vesicular, including herpes.

*Œdematous.

Acute inflammatory œdema.

*Suppurative.

Abscess.

*Ulcerative.

*Gangrenous.

*Hyperæmia.

*Hæmorrhage.

*Œdema (non-infective).

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified,

Diphtheria.

*Perichondritis.

*Necrosis of cartilage.

Calcification and ossification of cartilage.

Ankylosis of crico-arytænoid articulation.

*Obstruction.

Compression.

Stenosis.

Congenital stridor.

See list of malformations at p. 193.

*Spasm.

Laryngismus stridulus.

*Paralysis.

(State the muscles or nerves affected.)

Functional.

Organic.

*Anæsthesia.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE TRACHEA.

*Inflammation of mucous membrane (acute or chronic).
Synonym, Tracheitis.

Catarrhal.

Membranous.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

*Hyperæmia.

*Hæmorrhage,
 Hæmoptysis.

*Anæmic necrosis of mucous membrane.

*Perichondritis.

*Necrosis of cartilage.

Calcification and ossification of cartilage.

*Obstruction.

Compression.

Stenosis.

Diphtheria.

Leprosy.

Tuberculosis.

Syphilis.

Parasitic disease.

See list of parasites at p. 221.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

DISEASES OF BRONCHI AND BRONCHIOLES.

*Inflammation of mucous membrane (acute or chronic).

Synonym, Bronchitis.

Catarrhal.

Membranous.

Plastic or fibrinous.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

*Hyperæmia.

*Hæmorrhage.

Hæmoptysis.

*Anæmic necrosis of mucous membrane.

*Perichondritis.

*Necrosis of cartilage.

Calcification and ossification of cartilage.

Dilatation. **Synonym, Bronchiectasis.**

Local.

General.

Dilatation of bronchioles. **Synonym, Bronchiolectasis.**

Obstruction.

Compression.

Stenosis.

Asthma.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

Diphtheria.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

DISEASES OF THE LUNG.

It should be stated whether one lung or both be affected, and in which lobe or lobes ; and if one lung only, whether the right or the left.

***Inflammation. Synonym, Pneumonia.**

a. Acute.

Lobar pneumonia.

Lobular pneumonia. **Synonyms, Broncho-pneumonia, Catarrhal pneumonia.**

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Single.

Multiple.

Gangrenous or necrotic.

With multiple cavitation.

* When the cause is known return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

b. Chronic.

Fibrosis.

With or without bronchiectasis.

From inhalation of dust. **Synonym**, Pneumonoconiosis.

†Silicosis (Miners' or Masons' lung).

†Anthracosis (Coal Miners' lung).

†Siderosis (Grinders' lung).

From chemical irritants.

e.g. Nitric Acid.

Chromic Acid.

See list of poisons at p. 212.

*Hyperæmia.

Acute.

With œdema.

Chronic.

With œdema.

Due to decubitus. **Synonym**, Hypostatic pneumonia.

*Edema.

Acute.

Suffocative.

(If associated with inhalation of Ether, the fact should be stated.)

Chronic.

*Hæmorrhage.

Hæmoptysis.

Infarction.

*Embolism of pulmonary artery or branches.

*Fat embolism.

*Thrombosis of pulmonary arteries and veins.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† If associated with tuberculosis the fact should be stated.

Aneurysm of branches of pulmonary artery.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.

a. Acute.

Miliary.

Bronchopneumonic.

Pneumonic.

b. Chronic.

Caseous.

Fibroid.

Fibro-caseous.

} With or without excavation.

Syphilis.

Anthrax.

Actinomycosis.

Glanders.

Aspergillosis.

*Atrophy.

*Hypertrophy.

Emphysema.

Vesicular.

Small-lunged.

Large-lunged.

Interstitial.

*Collapse.

Atelectasis (imperfect expansion at birth.)

*Pulmonary fistula.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Parasitic disease.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE PLEURA.

It should be stated whether one or both pleuræ be affected, and if only one, whether the right or the left.

*†Inflammation. **Synonym, Pleurisy.**

Acute.

Fibrinous. **Synonym, Dry pleurisy.**

Serous.

Purulent. **Synonym, Empyema.**

Hæmorrhagic.

Chronic.

Serous.

Purulent. **Synonym, Empyema.**

Adhesive.

Indurative.

Calcifying.

*Hydrothorax.

Containing cholesterin.

*Hæmothorax.

*Pneumothorax.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† If pleurisy is combined either with pericarditis, or with peritonitis, or with both, the condition is called Polyorrhomenitis.

*Hydropneumothorax.

Pulsating empyema.

*Pyopneumothorax.

Chylothorax.

Chyliform effusion.

*Pleural fistula.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE MEDIASTINUM.

Inflammation, **Synonym**, Mediastinitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Adhesive.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Cysts.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

Parasites.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE TEETH AND GUMS.

Disorders of Dentition.

DISEASES OF THE DENTAL PULP.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

Fibrotic.

Hyperæmia.

Degeneration.

Fatty.

Calcareous.

Nodular calcification.

New growth, non-malignant.

See list at p. 187.

DISEASES OF DENTINE AND CEMENT AND ENAMEL.

Caries.

Necrosis.

Hyperplasia.

Absorption.

Erosion.

New growth, non-malignant.

See list at p. 187.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE DENTAL PERIOSTEUM.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Alveolo-dental periostitis.

Suppurative.

Abscess. **Synonym**, gum-boil.

Becoming cystic.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

DISEASES OF THE PERIOSTEUM AND ALVEOLI.

*Inflammation.

Suppurative,

• With destruction of alveolar bone. **Synonym**,
Pyorrhœa alveolaris.

Carious.

Necrotic.

*Caries.

*Necrosis.

Syphilis.

Actinomycosis.

Tuberculosis.

Poisoning by mercury. }

Poisoning by phosphorus. }

See list of poisons at p. 212.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE GUMS.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Gingivitis.

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes.

Œdematous.

Membranous.

Suppurative.

Abscess. **Synonym**, Gum-boil.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous. **Synonym**, Cancrum oris.

*Hyperæmia.

*Œdema.

*Hæmorrhage.

*Atrophy.

*Hypertrophy.

Thrush.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Diphtheria.

Scurvy.

Poisoning by mercury, lead, bismuth, etc.

See list of poisons at p. 212.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.	Synonym ,	} See list at p. 187.
	Epulis.	
New growths, malignant.		

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

ERRORS OF FORM, ATTACHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF
THE TEETH.

Hypoplasia.

Abnormal form.

Fusion.

Malposition.

Impaction.

Effects of syphilis.

Effects of mercury.

Odontoma.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

DISEASES OF THE LIPS.

It should be stated whether the upper, or lower lip or both are affected.

*Inflammation.

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes labialis.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous. **Synonyms**, Cancrum oris, Noma.

*Fissure.

Anthrax.

Carbuncle.

Erysipelas.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Neuromuscular affections.

Macrocheilia. **Synonym**, Hypertrophy of the lips.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours at p. 187

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE MOUTH.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Stomatitis.

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous. **Synonyms**, Cancrum oris, Noma.

Actinomycosis.

Diphtheria.

Thrush.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Dry mouth. **Synonym**, Xerostomia.

See diseases of the salivary glands, p. 86.

Cysts, including Ranula.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

DISEASES OF THE JAWS.

*Inflammation.

Suppurative.

Caries.

Necrosis.

Osteitis deformans.

Leontiasis ossea.

Acromegaly.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Facial hemiatrophy.

Osteo-arthritis of temporo-maxillary joint.

Charcot's disease.

Actinomycosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries of jaws and teeth.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE TONGUE.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Glossitis.

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes.

Œdematous.

Chronic superficial. **Synonym**, Leukoplakia.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Migratory erythema.

*Atrophy, including hemi-atrophy.

Enlargement of lingual tonsil.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Black tongue.

Furred tongue.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

Leprosy.

*Paralysis.

*Spasm.

*Hyperæsthesia.

*Anæsthesia.

*Neuralgia,

*Loss of sense of taste. **Synonym, Ageusia.**

*Perversion of sense of taste. **Synonyms, Dysgeusia, Parageusia.**

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

New growths, malignant. }

See list of tumours, p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE PALATE AND PILLARS OF THE FAUCES.

*Inflammation.

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes.

Edematous.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

The term "Sore Throat" should not be used.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Elongated uvula.

Diphtheria.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

*Paralysis of soft palate.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE TONSILS.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Tonsillitis.**

Catarrhal.

Vesicular, including Herpes.

Follicular.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Hypertrophy of the tonsils.

Peri-tonsillar abscess. **Synonym, Quinsy.**

Diphtheria.

Vincent's angina.

Leprosy.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS AND DUCTS.

The gland affected should be specified.

*Inflammation.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Indurative.

Mikulicz's disease.

Mumps.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Salivary calculus.

Salivary fistula.

*Stricture of salivary ducts.

*Salivation. Synonym, Ptyalism.

*Dry mouth. Synonym, Xerostomia.

Cysts.

Ranula.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

See list of tumours at p. 187.

New growths, malignant. }

DISEASES OF NASO-PHARYNX, PHARYNX AND ŒSOPHAGUS.

*Inflammation. Synonyms, Pharyngitis, Œsophagitis.

Catarrhal.

Follicular.

Granular.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Adenoid vegetations.

*Retro-pharyngeal abscess.

*Dilatation (including acquired pouches and diverticula).
Synonym, Œsophagectasis.

Due to achalasia of cardiac orifice.

*Compression.

*Stricture.

*Perforation.

Varix.

Diphtheria.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

*Paralysis.

*Spasm.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

Effects of poison.

See list at p. 212.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Gastritis.

Catarrhal, acute or chronic.

Chronic interstitial.

Suppurative, including phlegmonous.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Gangrenous.

Ulceration.

Superficial erosion.

Gastric ulcer. **Synonyms**, Peptic ulcer, Round ulcer.

*Gastric fistula.

Gastro-cutaneous.

Gastro-enteric.

Gastro-colic.

*Hæmorrhage.

Hæmatemesis.

*Passive hyperæmia.

*Atrophy.

*Hypertrophy.

Diphtheria.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

Anthrax. **Synonym**, Malignant pustule.

Displacement.

Gastroptosis.

Hernia.

*Dilatation. **Synonym**, Gastrectasis.

Atonic.

Obstructive.

*Contraction.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Stricture.

Hour-glass contraction.

Of cardiac orifice.

Of pylorus.

Hypertrophic stenosis of pyloric canal in infants.

*Perforation.

*Rupture.

*Indigestion. **Synonym**, Dyspepsia.

*Achyilia.

*Hyperchlorhydria.

*Eructation (gaseous, fluid, or solid).

*Pyrosis. **Synonym**, Water-brash.

*Nausea.

*Retching. **Synonym**, Nisus vomitorius.

*Vomiting.

Vomiting of pregnancy.

Cyclical vomiting.

Sea-sickness.

*Rumination.

*Atony. **Synonym**, Paresis.

*Spasm.

„ of cardiac orifice.

„ of pylorus.

*Gastralgia. **Synonym**, Gastrodynia.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Heartburn. **Synonym**, Cardialgia.

*Loss of appetite. **Synonym**, Anorexia.

*Excessive appetite. **Synonym**, Bulimia.

*Perversion of appetite. **Synonym**, Pica.

Aërophagia.

Parasites.

In walls.

In cavity.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212.

Concretions, including hair ball.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES.

*Inflammation, acute or chronic. **Synonym**, Enteritis.

Catarrhal.

Membranous.

Suppurative, including phlegmonous.

Gangrenous.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Infective enteritis.

Appendicitis.

Catarrhal.

Adhesive.

Suppurative, including phlegmonous.

Gangrenous.

*Pericolitis.

Colitis.

Catarrhal or mucous.

Membranous.

Suppurative, including phlegmonous.

Gangrenous.

Ulceration.

Superficial erosion.

Follicular.

Deep or perforating.

Duodenal ulcer.

Jejunal ulcer.

Following gastro-enterostomy.

Ulceration from specific infective diseases.

See list of diseases caused by infection at p. 1.

Ulcerative colitis.

Fistula.

*Gangrene.

*Hæmorrhage.

*Infarction.

*Passive hyperæmia.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Fatty.

Calcareous.

Lardaceous.

Pigmentary.

*Atrophy.

*Hypertrophy.

Concretion.

Intestinal sand.

Gall-stones. **Synonym**, Calculi biliares.

Fæcal accumulation.

Enteric fever.

Asiatic cholera.

Dysentery.

Bacillary.

Protozoal, *e.g.*, Amœbic.

Sprue. **Synonym**, Psilosis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

Anthrax.

Splanchnoptosis.

Enteroptosis.

Hernia.

State if reducible or irreducible ; if obstructed, inflamed, or strangulated, and mention the structures within the sac.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Diaphragmatic.

Ventral.

Umbilical.

Lumbar.

Inguinal.

a. External, or oblique.

Bubonocoele.

Scrotal, or labial.

Funicular.

Into the tunica vaginalis (so-called congenital hernia).

Infantile.

b. Internal, or direct.

Femoral.

Obturator..

Perineal.

Vaginal.

Sciatic.

Interstitial. **Synonym**, Intra-parietal.

Internal, or intra-abdominal (including retro-peritoneal).

Omental. **Synonym**, Epiplocele.

See diseases of the peritoneum, p. 102.

Richter's hernia.

Affections of hernial sac.

Inflammation.

Adhesion.

Dropsy.

Suppuration.

Injury.

See list at p. 157.

Intussusception.

Volvulus.

Dilatation.

Of colour with hypertrophy.

Congenital.

Acquired.

Celiac disease.

Diverticula.

Congenital.

Acquired.

Inflammation.

Suppuration.

Ulceration.

Perforation.

Hernia.

*Stricture. Synonym, Stenosis.

*Obstruction.

Partial.

Complete.

*By compression.

*By impaction.

*By strangulation.

*By paralysis.

*Perforation.

Laceration.

*Diarrhoea.

*Constipation.

*Intestinal stasis.

Intestinal toxæmia.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Tympanites. **Synonym, Meteorism.**

*Atony. **Synonym, Paresis.**

*Colic.

*Enteralgia.

*Enterospasm.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212

Effects of injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

Concretion.

Enterolith.

Malformations.

For list of malformations see p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND ANUS.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Proctitis.**

Periproctitis.

Ischio-rectal abscess.

*Ulceration.

Superficial.

Perforating.

*Gangrene.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Fissure of the anus.

*Fistula in ano.

*Recto-vesical fistula.

*Recto-urethral fistula.

*Recto-vaginal fistula.

*Hæmorrhage.

Piles. **Synonym, Hæmorrhoids.**

Internal.

External.

Muco-cutaneous.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis

Intussusception.

Prolapse.

Rectocele. **Synonym, Proctoceles.**

*Compression.

*Stricture.

*Impaction.

*Dilatation.

*Pruritus ani.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Effects of injuries (including laceration during child-birth).

See list of injuries at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

Effects of poisoning.

See list of poisons at p. 212.

Malformations, including imperforate anus.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE PANCREAS.

***Inflammation. Synonym, Pancreatitis.**

State if associated with fat necrosis of areolar tissues.

Acute.

Catarrhal.

Hæmorrhagic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Gangrenous.

Chronic (including fibrosis).

Gangrene.

***Hæmorrhage.**

Degeneration.

Fatty.

Hyaline.

***Atrophy.**

Calculus.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Obstruction and dilatation of the duct.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

Peri-pancreatic cysts.

Refer to diseases of the peritoneum, p. 102.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212.

Effects of injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

***Inflammation. Synonym, Hepatitis.**

a. Acute.

Suppurative.

Traumatic abscess.

Tropical abscess.

Pyæmic abscess.

Suppurating hydatid.

b. Chronic. **Synonyms, Interstitial hepatitis, Cirrhosis.**

Multilobular cirrhosis.

Unilobular cirrhosis.

Unicellular cirrhosis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Perihepatitis.

Necrosis.

*Infarction.

*Acute yellow atrophy.

Sub-acute yellow atrophy.

*Passive hyperæmia or congestion.

*Degeneration and infiltration.

Cloudy swelling.

Fatty.

Lardaceous. **Synonyms**, Waxy, amyloid.

Pigmentary, including hæmochromatosis, see p. 103.

Leukæmia.

Lymphadenoma.

Pyæmia.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

Malaria.

Hepatoptosis.

*Perihepatitis.

*Jaundice. **Synonym**, Icterus.

Obstructive.

Hæmolytic (Bacterio-chemical, or Chemical).

Acquired.

Congenital.

(If more than one member of a family are affected, the fact should be stated.)

Due to infection.

a. Bacillary.

b. Spirochætal (Spirochætosis ictero-hæmorrhagica, Spirochætosis recurrens).

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Jaundice of the newly born.

Obstructive (obliteration of the ducts).

Syphilitic.

Physiological.

Parasites,

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

Congenital cystic disease.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212.

Effects of injuries.

Deformity due to tight lacing.

See list at p. 157.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE HEPATIC BLOOD-VESSELS.

*Pylephlebitis. **Synonym,** Inflammation of portal vein.

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

*Obstruction of portal or hepatic vein.

*Thrombosis of portal or hepatic vein

Embolism of hepatic artery.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE GALL BLADDER AND DUCTS.

*Inflammation. **Synonyms**, Cholecystitis, and Cholangitis.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Gangrene (from torsion).

Calculi. **Synonym**, Gall-stones.

Inspissated bile.

Biliary colic.

Intermittent hepatic fever.

*Dilatation.

*Contraction and stricture.

*Impaction and plugging.

*Perforation.

Biliary fistu'a.

The path of the fistula should be stated.

*Rupture.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

See list at p. 187.

Effects of poisons.

See list at p. 212.

Effects of injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE PERITONEUM.

*†Inflammation. **Synonym**, Peritonitis.

a. Acute.

General or local.

The region affected should be stated.

Suppurative.

b. Chronic.

General or local.

Indurative.

Adhesive.

Syphilitic.

Tuberculous.

Actinomycotic.

Due to new growths,

non-malignant.

malignant.

See list of tumours at
p. 187.*Ascites. **Synonym**, Dropsy of the peritoneum.

Chylous.

Chyliform.

Hæmo-peritoneum.

Omental hernia.

Torsion of omentum.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts, including peripancreatic cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

See list at p. 187.

Effects of injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies (solid, liquid, or gaseous).

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† If peritonitis is combined either with pleurisy, or with pericarditis, or with both, the condition is called Polyorrhomenitis.

*DISEASES DUE TO DISORDERS OF NUTRITION
OR OF METABOLISM.

Obesity.

Lipo-dystrophia progressiva.

Inanition.

Rickets.

Osteomalakia.

Scurvy.

 Infantile scurvy.

Beri-beri.

Gout.

Sugar in the urine.

 Glycosuria.

 Lactosuria.

 Lævulosuria.

 Pentosuria.

Diabetes mellitus.

Diabetes insipidus.

Hæmochromatosis.

Acetonæmia.

Alkaptonuria.

Ochtonosis.

Cystinuria.

Diaminuria.

Hæmatoporphyrinuria.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause.

DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

DISEASES OF THE PREPUCE.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Posthitis.

*Edema.

Herpes.

Hypertrophy.

Paraphimosis.

Phimosis.

 Congenital.

 Acquired.

Soft sore (due to Dacrey's bacillus).

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Concretion.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE PENIS.

*Inflammation.

Of the glans. **Synonym**, Balanitis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Of the penis and its integument.

Serous.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

Herpes.

*Chordee.

*Priapism.

*Impotence.

Local induration of corpus cavernosum.

*Œdema.

Soft sore (due to Ducrey's bacillus).

Condyloma.

Syphilis.

Thrombosis.

Strangulation.

*Elephantiasis.

Adhesion of penis to scrotum.

Torsion.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE URETHRA.

* Inflammation. **Synonym**, Urethritis.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Gonorrhœa.

Abscess.

Ulcerative.

Membranous.

*Gleet. **Synonym**, Gonorrhœa mucosa.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

*Stricture.

Infective.

Traumatic.

Spasmodic.

Peri-urethral cellulitis.

Abscess.

*Extravasation of urine.

*Urethral fistula.

Recto-urethral fistula.

*Hæmorrhage.

Urethral toxæmia. **Synonym**, Urethral fever.

Impacted calculus.

Foreign bodies.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

New growths, non-malignant.	}	See list of tumours at p. 187.
New growths, malignant.		

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Prostatitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Chronic.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Hypertrophy. **Synonym**, Senile enlargement.

Atrophy.

Prostatorrhœa.

Calculus.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.	}	See list of tumours at p. 187.
New growths, malignant.		

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE VESICULA SEMINALIS.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Chronic.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Concretion.

Tuberculosis.

Distension.

DISEASES OF THE SCROTUM.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

*Edema.

Soft sore (due to Ducrey's bacillus).

Syphilis.

Erysipelas.

Hæmatoma.

*Sinus. **Synonym.** Fistula.

*Pruritus.

*Elephantiasis.

*Lymphangiectasis. **Synonym**, Lymph-scrotum.

Filariasis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE SPERMATIC CORD.

*Inflammation.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Chronic.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Hæmatoma. **Synonym**, Hæmatocele.

Hydrocele of the cord.

Funicular.

Encysted.

See list of malformations at p. 193.

Varicocele.

Thrombosed.

Torsion.

Neuralgia.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE TUNICA VAGINALIS.

*Inflammation.

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Hæmatocele.

Hydrocele.

 Congenital.

 Acute.

 Chronic.

 Acquired.

 Acute.

 Chronic.

Chylocele.

Tuberculosis.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE TESTICLE.

*Inflammation.

 *Orchitis.

 Acute.

 Suppurative.

 Abscess.

 Gangrenous.

 Chronic.

 Suppurative.

 Abscess.

 *Epididymitis.

 Acute.

 Suppurative.

 Abscess.

 Gangrenous.

 Chronic.

 Suppurative.

 Abscess.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Atrophy.

*Hernia testis.

Torsion.

*Sterility.

*Neuralgia.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Cysts.

Spermatocele.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 137.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

DISEASES OF THE OVARY.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Oöphoritis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Indurative.

Calcification.

Hæmorrhage.

Atrophy.

Hypertrophy.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Rotation.

Displacement.

Prolapse.

Hernia.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE CORPUS LUTEUM.

Calcification.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

DISEASES OF THE FALLOPIAN TUBE.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Salpingitis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Distension.

With mucous or watery fluid. **Synonym**, Hydro-salpinx.

With purulent fluid. **Synonym**, Pyo-salpinx.

With bloody fluid. **Synonym**, Hæmato-salpinx.

Dilatation as result of tubal abortion.

Tuberculosis.

Torsion. **Synonym**, Rotation.

Displacement.

Hernia.

*Stricture.

*Occlusion.

*Adhesion.

*Elongation.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

Tubo-ovarian cyst.

See list at p. 191.

New growths. non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE UTERINE LIGAMENTS AND OF THE ADJACENT PERITONEUM AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE.

*Hæmatocele.

Intra-peritoneal.

Extra-peritoneal. **Synonym**, Hæmatoma.

*Inflammation.

Perimetritis. **Synonym**, Pelvic peritonitis.

Suppurative.

Perimetric abscess.

Parametritis. **Synonym**, Pelvic cellulitis.

Suppurative.

Parametric abscess.

Lymphangitis.

Suppurative.

Phlebitis.

Thrombosis of veins.

Varix.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE UTERUS INCLUDING THE CERVIX.

*Inflammation of the substance of the uterus. **Synonym,**
Metritis.

Acute.

Suppurative.

Gangrenous.

Chronic.

When this affection is secondary to parturition or abortion the fact should be stated.

*Inflammation of the endometrium. **Synonym,** Endometritis.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Of body.

Of cervical canal.

Erosion of the cervix.

Simple.

With papillary hypertrophy.

With glandular hypertrophy.

Abscess of Nabothian glands.

*Hæmorrhage.

Atrophy.

Superinvolution.

Senile atrophy.

Hypertrophy.

Subinvolution.

Elongation of the vaginal portion of the cervix.

Elongation of the supra-vaginal portion of the cervix.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Gonococcal infection.

Displacements and distortions.

†Anteversio.

Retroversio.

†Anteflexio.

Retroflexio.

Antepositio.

Retropositio.

Lateriflexio.

Lateriversio.

Inversio.

Prolapse.

Simple.

With supra-vaginal elongation of the cervix.

With vaginal elongation of the cervix.

Procidentia.

With varieties as under prolapse.

Hernia into a sac.

Torsion.

Distension.

With mucous or watery fluid. **Synonym, Hydrometra.**

With purulent fluid. **Synonym, Pyometra.**

With bloody fluid. **Synonym, Hæmatometra.**

*Stricture.

Of external os.

Of internal os.

Of cervical canal.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† These are conditions of the uterus not necessarily abnormal.

***Occlusion. Synonym, Atresia.**

Of external os.

Of internal os.

Of cervical canal.

***Fistula.**

Utero-vesical.

Cervico-vesical.

Utero-intestinal.

***Laceration or rupture.**

Of body of uterus.

Of cervix.

Ectropion.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

See list at p. 187.

Fibro-myoma. Synonym, Fibroid.**Polypus.**

Under this head should be returned all non-malignant pedunculated tumours growing into the cavity of the body, or into the cervical canal, or from the portio vaginalis.

New growths, malignant.

See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE VAGINA.***Inflammation.**

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Atrophy.

Cicatrix or band.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Gonococcal infection.

Diphtheria.

Thrush.

Bilharziasis.

Prolapse.

Of anterior wall. **Synonym, Cystocele.**

Of posterior wall. **Synonym, Rectocele.**

*Stricture.

Occlusion. **Synonym, Atresia.**

*Fistula.

Cutaneous.

Urethro-vaginal.

Vesico-vaginal.

Uretero-vaginal.

Recto-vaginal.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations, including imperforate hymen.

See list at p. 193.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

DISEASES OF THE VULVA, INCLUDING THE CLITORIS.

*Inflammation.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Ulcerative.

Gangrenous.

*Hæmatoma.

Thrombosis.

Cedema.

Adhesion of labia.

*Occlusion. **Synonym, Atresia.**

When congenital, to be referred to malformations.

Hernia.

Hydrocele.

Atrophy.

Hypertrophy.

Elephantiasis.

If due to filarial parasite, this should be stated.

Soft sore (due to Ducrey's bacillus).

Syphilis.

Condyloma.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Gonococcal infection.

Ulcerative granuloma.

Kraurosis.

Tuberculosis.

Varix.

Parasitic diseases.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

Urethral caruncle.

Angiomatous.

Papillomatous.

Adenomatous.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

*Warts.

New growths, malignant.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* FUNCTIONAL AND SYMPTOMATIC DISORDERS OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

Amenorrhœa.

Delayed menstruation.

Suppression of menstruation after appearance.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Latent menstruation. **Synonym,** Retained menses.

Scanty menstruation.

Dysmenorrhœa. **Synonym,** Painful menstruation.

Membranous.

Menorrhagia. **Synonym,** Excessive menstruation.

*Metrorrhagia. **Synonym,** Uterine hæmorrhage.

Leukorrhœa. **Synonym,** Whites.

*Dyspareunia.

Vaginismus.

*Sterility.

*Pruritus.

*Coccygodynia.

*AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY.

In cases in which local disease or disorder of other than the generative organs is associated with pregnancy, the return should be made under the head of such local disease, the co-existence of pregnancy being stated. The term "puerperal" should be reserved for affections concurrent with or consequent on parturition.

*Inflammation of uterus. **Synonym,** Metritis.

Inflammation of lining membrane. **Synonym,**
Decidual endometritis.

Discharge of watery fluid from uterus. **Synonym,**
Hydorrhœa.

Dropsy of amnion. **Synonyms,** Hydrops amnii, Hydramnios.

Neuralgia of uterus.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Cramp and spurious labour pains.

Catarrh of cervix uteri.

Catarrh of vagina.

Menstruation during pregnancy.

Hæmorrhage.

Displacements of uterus.

Elongation of cervix uteri.

Pruritus vulvæ.

Abortion. **Synonym**, Miscarriage.

Missed abortion. **Synonym**, Retention of dead ovum.

Hæmorrhagic mole.

Carneous mole.

Vesicular mole. **Synonym**, Hydatidiform mole.

Missed labour.

Ectopic gestation.

a. Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Abdominal. **Synonym**, Peritoneal.

Ovarian.

Tubo-ovarian.

Tubal.

Tubo-uterine. **Synonym**, Interstitial.

Intra-ligamentous.

b. Pregnancy in abnormally formed uterus.

See list of malformations at p. 193.

New growths, non-malignant.

See list at p. 187.

Fibromyoma.

New growths, malignant.

Chorion-epithelioma. **Synonym**, Deciduoma malignum.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Toxæmia.

AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PARTURITION.

Atony of the uterus. **Synonym**, Inertia of the uterus.

Over-distension of the uterus.

From excess of liquor amnii.

From multiple gestation.

From other causes.

Obstruction to the expulsion of the foetus.

From occlusion of os uteri.

„ rigidity.

„ „ of os uteri.

„ „ of vagina.

„ „ of perineum.

„ malposition of the cervix uteri.

„ new growths of body or
of cervix uteri.

non-malignant.

fibromyoma.

malignant.

See list of tumours
at p. 187.

„ narrowness of vagina.

„ cicatrix of vagina.

„ cyst of vagina.

„ new growths of vagina.

non-malignant.

malignant.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

„ prolapse of bladder (cystocele).

„ stone in bladder.

„ distended rectum.

From prolapse of rectum (rectocele).

„ tumours.

See list at p. 187.

„ of ovary.

„ of pelvic cavity or of pelvic bones.

„ of rectum.

„ of bladder.

„ of external parts.

„ deformity or contraction or fracture of pelvis.

„ extreme anteversion of uterus, with pendulous abdomen.

„ excessive size of foetus.

„ malposition of foetus.

„ malformation of foetus. **Synonym, Monstrosity**

„ enlargement of foetus from disease or decomposition.

„ plural births.

„ unusual thickness of foetal membranes.

„ unusual shortness of funis.

Delayed parturition (state cause).

From atony of uterus.

„ irregular or hour-glass contraction.

„ adhesions.

Hæmorrhage.

Unavoidable, from placenta prævia.

Accidental, from detachment of placenta.

Ruptured hæmatoma of vagina or vulva.

Rupture or laceration of uterus (including separation of cervix).

„ „ „ vagina.

„ „ „ vulva.

„ „ „ urinary bladder.

„ „ „ perineum.

Retention of placenta.

Inversion of uterus.

Convulsions. **Synonym**, Puerperal eclampsia.

***AFFECTIONS CONSEQUENT ON PARTURITION.**

Post-partum hæmorrhage.

Retention of placental fragments or of membrane or of clot.

Puerperal septicæmia.

Puerperal pyæmia.

Pyæmia, septicæmia, and toxæmia occurring in connection with parturition should be described as "puerperal pyæmia," "puerperal septicæmia," and "puerperal toxæmia" respectively. The term "puerperal fever" should not be used. Other conditions formerly included under the term "puerperal fever" should be returned under "Affections consequent on parturition," the word "puerperal" being in all cases prefixed to the word denoting the local process.

Metritis.

Phlebitis.

Venous thrombosis.

Phlegmasia alba dolens.

Pelvic inflammation.

Perimetritis. **Synonym**, Pelvic peritonitis.

Suppurative.

Parametritis. **Synonym**, Pelvic cellulitis.

Suppurative.

Phlegmonous.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Gangrene.

Of cervix uteri.

,, vagina.

,, perineum.

,, bladder.

,, rectum.

Fistula.

Specify variety, *e.g.*, recto-vaginal, vesico-vaginal.***Inflammation of the breast. Synonym, Mastitis.**

Abscess of the ducts.

Galactocele.

Galactorrhœa.

Lactosuria.

Puerperal insanity.

Convulsions.

Tetanus.

Tetany.

Neuritis.

Sudden death after delivery.

From hæmorrhage from uterus.

,, shock.

,, syncope.

,, cardiac or pulmonary thrombosis or embolism.

,, entrance of air into veins.

,, cerebral hæmorrhage.

,, rupture of abdominal viscus or aneurysm.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE CHILD AS A RESULT OF
MECHANICAL CAUSES ACTING DURING PREGNANCY,
OR ACCOMPANYING PARTURITION.

Still birth.

Asphyxia of child.

Livida.

Pallida.

Injury to child.

Premature birth.

Fœtus compressus.

Fœtus papyraceus.

Malformations and distortions.

See list at p. 193.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

DISEASES OF BONE.

In all cases the bone affected should be specified. For diseases of the vertebral column see also p. 132.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Osteitis.**

a. Acute. **Synonym, Osteo-mylitis.**

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Necrotic.

b. Chronic.

Osteoplastic.

Sclerotic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Carious.

Necrotic.

When inflammation is confined to the diaphysis or epiphysis respectively, this should be mentioned.

Leontiasis ossea.

Osteitis deformans.

Pulmonary osteo-arthritis.

Excessive formation of callus.

*Hypertrophy.

Acromegaly.

*Gigantism.

*Atrophy.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Osteogenesis imperfecta.

Cranio-cleido-dysostosis.

Fragilitas ossium. **Synonym**, Osteopsathyrosis.

Mollities ossium. **Synonym**, Osteomalakia.

*Spontaneous fracture.

Myelomatosis. **Synonym**, Multiple myeloma.

With presence of Bence-Jones's protein in the urine.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Leprosy.

Actinomycosis.

Madura disease.

Sporotrichosis.

Gout.

Rickets.

Scurvy.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE PERIOSTEUM.

***Inflammation. Synonym, Periostitis.**

a. Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

b. Chronic.

Localised. **Synonym, Hard node.**

Diffuse.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

***Sub-periosteal hæmorrhage.**

DISEASES OF CARTILAGE.

***Inflammation. Synonym, Chondritis.**

Erosion.

Necrosis.

Calcification and ossification.

Uratic deposits.

Achondroplasia.

DISEASES OF THE PERICHONDRIUM.

***Inflammation. Synonym, Perichondritis.**

DISEASES OF JOINTS.

In all cases the joint affected must be specified. For diseases of the vertebral column see p. 132.

***Inflammation. Synonym, Arthritis.**

Synovitis.

a. Acute.

Suppurative.

b. Chronic.

Serous. **Synonym, Hydrops articuli.**

Suppurative.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Inflammation involving the articular ends of bone, and articular cartilage.

a. Acute.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Necrotic.

b. Chronic.

Suppurative.

Ulcerative.

Necrotic.

Rheumatic.

Gonococcal.

Pneumococcal.

Dysenteric.

Scarlatinal.

Pyæmic.

Syphilitic.

Tuberculous.

Gout.

Rheumatoid arthritis (Peri-arthritis).

Juvenile form.

Osteo-arthritis.

Malum coxæ senile.

Arising from injury or occupation.

Neuropathic disease.

See under the nervous disease to which it is attributable.

Pulmonary osteo-arthropathy.

*Hæmarthrosis.

Hæmophilia.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Ankylosis.a.* Intrinsic.

Osseous.

Fibrous.

b. Extrinsic.

Subluxation of intra-articular cartilage.

Rupture of intra-articular cartilage.

Loose body.

***Dislocation from disease.**

Hysterical joint.

Cysts.

Synovial cysts of intra-articular origin.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE SPINE.

The region or vertebra affected should be specified.

Inflammation. Synonym, Spondylitis.a.* Acute.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Necrotic.

b. Chronic.

Sclerotic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Carious. **Synonym, Spinal caries.**

Necrotic.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Spondylitis deformans. **Synonym**, Osteo-plastic periar-ticular inflammation.

Inflammation of vertebral joints.

Osteo-arthritis.

*Ankylosis.

a. Intrinsic.

Osseous.

Fibrous.

b. Extrinsic.

*Atrophy.

Pressure atrophy.

Aneurysmal erosion.

Rickets.

Mollities ossium. **Synonym**, Osteomalakia.

*Psoas, lumbar, retro-pharyngeal and other abscesses of spinal origin.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Actinomycosis.

Gonococcal infection.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

SPINAL CURVATURES.

Kyphosis.

*Angular curvature.

Lordosis.

Spondylolisthesis.

Skoliosis. **Synonym**, Lateral curvature.

DISEASES OF MUSCLES.

In all cases the muscle or muscles affected should be specified.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Myositis.

a. Acute.

Ischæmic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Necrotic.

b. Chronic.

Fibrotic.

Calcifying.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Myositis ossificans.

Traumatic.

Dermato-myositis

Myositis fibrosa.

*Myalgia.

Lumbago.

Degeneration and Infiltration.

Fatty.

Hyaline.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

***Atrophy.**

a. †Myopathic. **Synonym**, Muscular dystrophy.

Scapulo-humeral.

Facio-scapulo-humeral

Pseudo-hypertrophic.

Myatonia congenita.

Myotonia atrophica.

b. *Myelopathic.

(Including muscular atrophy from disease of bulbar nuclei.)

(See diseases of the spinal cord and associated nuclear palsies pp. 6, 11.)

c. Neural (from disease and injuries of bulbo-spinal roots and nerves).

See diseases and injuries of nerves pp. 5, 158.

d. Arthritic.

See diseases of joints p. 130.

***Contracture.**

Ischæmic.

*Torticollis.

Myasthenia gravis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

***Paralysis.**

***Tremor.**

***Spasm.**

Myoclonus.

Tetany.

Tetanus.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† When any of these conditions occurs in more than one member of a family, the fact should be stated.

Parasitic disease.

See list of parasites at p. 220

Trichiniasis.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list of malformations at p. 193.

Injuries (including sterno-mastoid tumour of infants).

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF FASCIÆ.

*Inflammation.

The term Fibrositis is often used to designate inflammation of the denser forms of fibrous tissues.

*Contraction.

Dupuytren's contraction.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

DISEASES OF TENDONS.

*Inflammation.

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

Necrotic.

Cicatricial contraction.

Fibrous nodules.

Displacement.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF SHEATHS OF TENDONS.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Teno-synovitis.**

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

Thecal abscess.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Ganglion.

Simple.

Compound.

Loose bodies.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF BURSÆ.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Bursitis.**

Acute.

Suppurative.

Chronic.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Gout.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

†DEFORMITIES OF THE LIMBS.

Cubitus valgus.

Cubitus varus.

†Claw-hand.

Club-hand.

Trigger or Snap finger.

Coxa vara.

Genu valgum. **Synonym, Knock knee.**

Genu varum.

Genu recurvatum.

†Club-foot. **Synonym, Talipes.**

T. calcaneus.

T. equinus.

T. valgus.

T. varus.

T. calcaneo-valgus.

T. equino-valgus.

T. equino-varus.

Flat-foot. **Synonym, Pes planus.**

Metatarsalgia, from falling of anterior metatarsal arch.

*Pes cavus.

Hallux valgus.

Hallux varus.

Hallux flexus or rigidus.

Hammer toe.

† When these deformities are congenital, they must be returned under Malformations, p. 193. When acquired, the cause if known should be stated and return made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE AREOLAR TISSUE.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Cellulitis.

Serous.

Fibrotic.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Necrotic or sloughing.

Gaseous.

*Hæmorrhage.

*Œdema. **Synonyms**, Dropsy, Anasarca.

*Emphysema.

Fat necrosis.

Fibrosis.

*Elephantiasis.

Boil.

Carbuncle.

Erysipelas.

Syphilis.

Rheumatic nodule.

Gout.

Myxœdema.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 226.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list of tumours at p. 187.

Foreign bodies.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Dermatitis.**

Acute.

Serous.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Ulcerative.

Necrotic.

Boil.

Carbuncle.

Tropical phagedæna.

Gangrenous dermatitis of children.

Chronic.

Serous.

Fibrotic.

SPECIAL FORMS OF INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS.

Erythema.

Nodosum.

Multiforme.

Iris.

Hæmorrhagicum.

Purpura.

See Diseases of the Blood p. 51.

Lupus erythematosus.

*Urticaria. **Synonym, Nettle rash.**

„ gigantea. **Synonym, Angioneurotic œdema.**

„ pigmentosa.

„ papulosa.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Prurigo.

Hebra's.

*Pruritus.

Eczema.

Acute.

Chronic.

Impetigo contagiosa.

Bullosa.

Neonatorum.

Ecthyma.

Sycosis.

Impetigo herpetiformis.

*Gangrene.

Symmetrical. **Synonym, Raynaud's Disease.**

Diabetic.

Bedsore.

Chilblain.

Trench-foot.

Frostbite.

*Herpes.

Febrilis.

Zoster. **Synonym, Shingles.**

Pemphigus.

Foliaceus.

Vegetans.

Epidermolysis bullosa.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Cheiopompholyx.

Dermatitis herpetiformis.

Gestationis.

*Psoriasis.

Dermatitis exfoliativa. **Synonym, Pityriasis rubra.**

Lichen.

Planus.

Annularis.

Verrucosus.

Acuminatus. **Synonym, Pityriasis rubra pilaris.**

Variegatus. **Synonym, Parakeratosis variegata.**

Lichen spinulosus. **Synonym, Lichen pilaris.**

Granuloma annulare.

Lichenification. **Synonym, Lichen simplex chronicus.**

HYPERTROPHIC CONDITIONS.

Ichthyosis.

Universalis.

Harlequin foetus.

Hystrix.

Linearis.

*Keratosis.

Pilaris.

Nigricans. **Synonym, Acanthosis nigricans.**

Follicularis. **Synonym, Darier's disease.**

Prokeratosis.

Angio-keratoma.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Callosity.

Wart.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Corn.

Horn.

Sclerodermia.

Diffuse.

Localized. **Synonym, Morphœa.**

Sclerema neonatorum.

ATROPHIC CONDITIONS.

*Atrophy.

Linear and macular.

Glossy skin.

Xerodermia pigmentosa.

ALTERATIONS IN PIGMENTATION.

*Leucodermia.

Albinism.

Melanodermia.

Ochronosis.

Hæmochromatosis.

Addison's disease.

Freckle.

Chloasma.

Uterinum.

DEGENERATIONS AND INFILTRATIONS.

Xanthoma.

Diabeticorum.

Colloid milium. **Synonym, Colloid degeneration.**

Tophus.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

INFECTIVE DISEASES NOT INCLUDED IN PRECEDING LIST.

Molluscum contagiosum.

See list of tumours at p. 187.

Tuberculosis.

Lupus vulgaris.

Scrofuloderma.

Acute miliary tuberculosis.

Erythema induratum. **Synonym**, Bazin's disease.

Lichen scrofulosorum.

Acne scrofulosorum.

Actinomycosis.

Madura disease.

Sporotrichosis.

Blastomycosis.

Syphilis.

Leprosy.

Erysipelas.

Glanders.

Anthrax. **Synonym**, Malignant pustule.

Yaws. **Synonym**, Framboesia.

Verruga Peruviana.

Leishmaniasis.

Tropical sore.

Veldt sore.

Rhinoscleroma.

Mycosis fungoides.

Pellagra.

Tinea favosa. **Synonym**, Favus (due to achorion
Schönleinii).

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Tinea trichophytina. **Synonym,** Ring-worm (due to Microsporons, forms of trichophyton, and epidermophyton).

Tinea tonsurans.

Tinea circinata.

Tinea barbæ.

Tinea unguium.

Tinea cruris.

Tinea imbricata. **Synonym,** Tokelau ring-worm (due to trichophyton *Mansonii*).

Tinea versicolor (due to microsporon furfur).

Erythrasma (due to microsporon minutissimum).

Pinta.

PARASITIC DISEASES.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Scabies (due to *acarus scabiei*).

Pediculosis.

Capitis.

Corporis.

Pubis.

Filariasis.

ERUPTIONS PRODUCED BY INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL USE OF DRUGS OR POISONS.

The drug to be named and the poison to be returned according to list at p. 212.

Serum rashes.

Cysts.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

Injuries.

} See list of tumours at p 187.

• See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS.

Seborrhœa oleosa.

Milium.

Dermatitis seborrhoica.

Seborrhœa capitis. **Synonym**, Seborrhœa steatoides.

„ corporis. **Synonym**, Pityriasis circinata.

Eczema seborrhoicum.

Acne.

„ varioliformis. **Synonym**, Acne frontalis.

„ acne keratosa.

„ scrofulosorum.

See Tuberculosis at p. 144.

Rosacea.

Rhinophyma.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

DISEASES OF THE SWEAT GLANDS AND DUCTS.

Miliaria. **Synonym**, Sudamina.

„ papulosa. **Synonym**, Prickly heat.

*Hyperidrosis.

*Bromidrosis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Chromidrosis.

*Anidrosis. •

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

See list at p. 137.

New growths, malignant. }

DISEASES OF THE HAIR AND FOLLICLES.

*Sycosis.

*Inflammation. **Synonym**, Folliculitis.

Folliculitis decalvans.

Dermatitis papillaris capillitii. **Synonym**, Acne cheloid.

Trichorrhæxis nodosa.

Monilithrix. **Synonym**, Beaded hairs.

Lepothrix.

Piedra.

*Hirsuties.

*Alopecia. **Synonym**, Baldness.

„ areata.

Canities.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant. }

See list at p. 187.

New growths, malignant. }

DISEASES OF THE NAILS.

*Inflammation of matrix. **Synonym, Onychia.**

Paronychia. **Synonym, Whitlow.**

*Onychomycosis. **Synonym, Tinea unguium.**

*Atrophy.

Leukonychia.

*Hypertrophy.

Ingrowing toe nail.

Syphilis.

Leprosy.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY.

***Inflammation. Synonym, Nephritis.†**

Acute.

Tubal (parenchymatous).

Glomerular.

Interstitial.

Diffuse.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Necrotic.

Chronic.

Tubal (parenchymatous).

Interstitial.

Diffuse.

Degeneration and infiltration.

Fatty.

Lardaceous. Synonym, Amyloid.

Fibrosis. Synonym, Contracted granular kidney.

The term Bright's disease is usually limited to forms of acute nephritis which are associated with dropsy, to some cases of chronic nephritis, and to cases of fibrotic or granular kidney. Albumen, as a rule, is present in the urine in such cases.

***Hypertrophy.**

***Atrophy.**

***Congestion.**

***Hæmorrhage.**

Varix.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

† The term Trench Nephritis has been applied by the Army Medical Department to a form of inflammation, the pathogenesis of which is unknown.

*Embolism.

*Thrombosis.

Necrosis, partial or complete.

Arteriosclerosis.

*Pyelonephritis.

Acute or chronic.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

*Pyelitis.

Acute or chronic.

Catarrhal.

Suppurative.

*Hydronephrosis.

*Pyonephrosis.

*Renal fistula.

*Perinephritis.

Acute or chronic.

Adhesive.

Suppurative.

Abscess.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Miliary.

Caseous.

Actinomycosis.

Moveable kidney.

Displaced kidney.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Concretion or calculus.

In kidney.

In calyces.

The composition of the concretion or calculus should be specified.

Parasitic disease.

See list at p. 220.

Congenital cystic disease.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE URETER.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Ureteritis.**

Peri-ureteritis.

*Stenosis.

Local. **Synonym, Stricture.**

General.

Obstruction.

By compression.

By kinking.

Valvular.

*Dilatation.

*Fistula.

Prolapse of lower orifice.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Tuberculosis.

Concretion or calculus.

The composition of concretion or calculus should be specified.

Parasitic disease.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

Cysts.

See list at p. 191.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER.

*Inflammation. **Synonym, Cystitis.**

Catarrhal.

Acute.

Subacute.

Chronic.

Suppurative.

Acute.

Chronic.

Ulcerative.

Necrotic.

*Atrophy.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Hypertrophy.

Hernia.

Cystocele.

Inversion.

Prolapse of mucous membrane.

*Over-distension.

*Dilatation.

*Sacculation.

*Rupture.

Intra-peritoneal.

Extra-peritoneal.

*Fistula.

Enterō-vesical.

Recto-vesical.

Utero-vesical.

Vesico-vaginal.

Umbilical.

Supra-pubic.

Perineal.

Concretion or calculus.

The composition of the concretion or calculus should be specified.

Encysted.

*Irritability.

Neuralgia.

*Spasm.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Paralysis.

Syphilis.

Tuberculosis.

Parasitic disease.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

New growths, non-malignant.

New growths, malignant.

} See list at p. 187.

Malformations.

See list at p. 193.

Injuries.

See list at p. 157.

Foreign bodies.

URINARY DISORDERS.

*Polyuria.

Diabetes insipidus.

Suppression of urine.

Obstructive.

Non-obstructive.

*Retention of urine.

*Incontinence of urine.

Altered reaction.

Over-acid.

Alkaline.

Amphoteric.

*When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

Altered colour.

Excess or deficiency of normal pigments or chromogens.

*Hæmoglobinuria and methæmoglobinuria.

Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.

Hæmatoporphyrinuria.

*Icteric urine. **Synonym**, Choluric.

*Indicanuria.

*Melanuria.

Alkaptonuria.

*Colouration by drugs ingested.

Daily excess or deficiency of normal constituents as estimated chemically.

Water.

Urea.

Uric acid.

Phosphoric acid.

Sulphuric acid.

Oxalic acid.

Chlorides.

Alkaline and earthy bases.

*Albuminuria.

Functional albuminuria.

Orthostatic.

Athletic.

Dietetic.

Paroxysmal.

*Albumosuria.

Myelopathic albumosuria.

*Hæmaturia.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

*Glycosuria.

*Acetone bodies in urine.

*Chyluria.

*Pyuria.

*Bacteriuria.

Colon-bacilluria.

Cystinuria.

*Pneumaturia.

Impregnation with metallic or other poisons or drugs.

Urinary deposits.

Uric acid.

Gravel.

Urates.

Phosphates.

Calcium oxalate.

Calcium carbonate.

Cystin.

Leucine.

Tyrosine.

Xanthine.

Pus.

Blood-corpuscles.

Epithelium.

State variety.

Casts.

State variety.

Parasites.

See list at p. 220.

Foreign bodies.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

GENERAL INJURIES.

Effects of Heat.

Burn.

Scald.

Heat-stroke.

Sun-stroke. **Synonym, Insolation.**

Effects of lightning.

Effects of electricity.

Effects of irritants.

Effects of corrosives.

} See list at p. 212.

Effects of cold.

*Suffocation.

Strangulation.

Overlying.

Drowning.

Effects of irrespirable and poisonous gases.

See list at p. 218.

Effects of compressed air.

Caisson disease.

Divers' paralysis.

Effects of rarefied air.

Effects of explosions and tornados.

Starvation.

Deprivation of water.

Shock.

Anaphylaxis.

* When the cause is known, return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified.

LOCAL INJURIES.

THE SITE AND EXTENT OF ALL INJURIES, THE STRUCTURES INVOLVED, AND MODE OF PRODUCTION OF INJURY SHOULD BE STATED.

IN MAKING RETURNS THE ANATOMICAL PARTS AND TISSUES SHOULD BE MENTIONED IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:—

Head.

Skull. Scalp. Bones. Contents.

Face.

Covering and apertures. Cavities and contents: orbit, nose, mouth, ear.

Neck, except spinal column.

Back, including spine, spinal canal and contents.

Thorax: Parietes, from without inwards.

Contents:—Heart and Pericardium. Mediastina. Right Lung and Pleura. Left Lung and Pleura. Trachea and Bronchi. Thymus. Œsophagus. Nerves. Arteries. Veins. Lymphatic Vessels and Glands.

Abdomen: Parietes, from without inwards.

Contents:—Alimentary Tract. Liver. Pancreas. Spleen. Adrenals. Kidneys. Ureters. Bladder. Prostate. Urethra. Spermatic cords and vesiculæ seminales. Uterus. Ovaries and Fallopian tubes. Nerves. Arteries. Veins. Lymphatic Vessels and Glands.

External Genital Organs:—

Testicle. Penis. Scrotum. Vulva. Vagina. Perineum.

Upper Limb:—

Shoulder. Upper arm. Forearm. Wrist. Hand.

Lower Limb:—

Pelvis. Hip. Thigh. Leg. Ankle. Foot.

Tissues:—

Skin. Fat. Panniculûs carnosus. Deep fascia. Bursæ. Lymphatics. Glands. Muscles. Tendons. Thecæ. Nerves. Blood-vessels. Lymphatics. Periosteum. Bone. Ligaments. Synovial membrane. Cartilage.

Burn.

Effects of lightning.

Effects of electricity.

Scald.

Chilblain.

Trench-foot.

Frost-bite.

Effects of chemical agents.

Effects of light.

Effects of X-rays.

Effects of radium and other radio-active bodies.

Abrasion.

Friction burn.

Brush burn.

Wounds.

Incised.

Punctured.

Contused.

Lacerated.

With loss of substance.

State whether—Infected (See list of parasites at p. 220). Poisoned by organic or inorganic substances (see list at p. 212). With lodgment of foreign body. With extrusion of viscera.

Contusion. **Synonym, Bruise.**

Concussion.

Shell shock.

Hæmatoma.

Compression.

By external agents.

„ displaced parts.

„ extravasated blood.

„ exudates.

„ cicatrix.

Strangulation.**Torsion.****Rupture.**

(Hernia should be returned under diseases of the alimentary tract.
p. 92.)

Sprain.**Strain.****FRACTURE OF BONES AND CARTILAGES.**

In all cases state site, direction and displacement ; whether subcutaneous (simple) or open (compound) ; complete or incomplete ; impacted ; comminuted ; or complicated by injury of adjacent structures ; or whether followed by fibrous union, failure of union, or false joint.

Dislocation and Displacement.

Of soft parts.

Of bones and cartilages.

State whether subcutaneous or open ; or complicated by injury of adjacent structures.

• Separation of epiphyses.

Give details as for fracture.

APPENDIX.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

State the condition on account of which the operation was performed.

OPERATIONS ON TUMOURS.

Removal by excision, enucleation, curetting, ligature, or other methods.

Destruction by cautery, parenchymatous injection, electrolysis, diathermy, exposure to x-rays, light-rays, radium emanations, or carbonic acid snow.

State method of operation, site of the tumour and its nature, according to list of tumours at p. 187.

OPERATIONS ON CYSTS.

Removal by enucleation or excision.

Treatment by—

Incision and plugging, with or without erosion or application of a caustic to the wall.

Free incision and drainage.

Tapping or aspiration, with or without drainage or injection.

State the kind of cyst, according to list at p. 220, and its situation.

OPERATIONS FOR ABSCESS.

Acute abscess.

Incision.

Chronic abscess.

Incision and drainage.

Incision with erasion and immediate suture.

Incision with erasion and drainage.

Excision.

Aspiration, with or without injection.

State the site.

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES.

State nature and situation of foreign body, and method employed for its removal.

OPERATIONS ON ARTERIES.

Ligature.

State the material used, form of knot, and number of ligatures. State whether applied so as to leave the coats undivided, or so as to divide the internal and middle coats, and whether the vessel was divided between the ligatures.

Temporary constriction.

Arteriotomy.

State the artery opened.

Suture of wound.

Anastomosis.

Grafting.

OPERATIONS FOR ANEURYSM.

Ligature of artery or arteries.

Proximal.

Distal.

State distance above or below sac.

Excision of sac.

Aneurysmorrhaphy.

Reconstruction of artery.

Compression—

Of artery on proximal side—digital, instrumental or both.

Of sac, either direct or by flexion.

Artificial coagulation of blood—

by insertion of wire into sac, with or without electrolysis.

by acupuncture.

by galvano-puncture.

by stasis.

Incision for suppuration around sac.

OPERATIONS ON VEINS.

Phlebotomy.

Ligature.

Suture of wound.

Anastomosis.

Excision.

Transfusion of blood.

Intra-venous injection.

For varices—

Partial or complete excision.

Ligature of vein on proximal side.

OPERATIONS FOR ARREST OF HÆMORRHAGE.

Compression, direct or indirect.

Acupressure.

Ligature of bleeding point, or of artery on the proximal side.

Lateral ligature of vein.

Suture of artery.

Suture of vein.

Torsion of artery.

Occlusion by pressure-forceps.

Cauterisation.

Application of styptics, physiological, chemical, mechanical, thermal.

OPERATIONS ON LYMPHATICS.

Removal of lymphatic glands.

By excision.

By curetting.

Removal of lymphangioma.

Removal of varicose lymphatic vessels.

Anastomosis of lymphatic vessel with vein.

Lymphangioplasty.

OPERATIONS ON NERVES.

Neurotomy.

Neurectomy.

Neurorrhaphy.

Nerve anastomosis or implantation

Uniting separate trunks.

Grafting.

Stretching.

Compression.

Avulsion.

Freeing of nerve.

Injection with medicinal substances.

State nerve or nerves concerned.

Removal of ganglion.

Gasserian.

Sympathetic.

Removal of new growth.

OPERATIONS ON THE SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES.

Plastic operations for cicatrices and congenital malformations.

Skin grafting.

State method.

Injection of paraffin.

Cupping, dry, wet.

Scarification.

Introduction of a seton.

Vaccination.

Subcutaneous injection and inoculation.

State nature and amount of fluid employed.

Curetting.

Cauterisation.

State method.

OPERATIONS ON BONES.

Specify the bone.

Incision of periosteum.

Osteotomy.

Linear.

Cuneiform.

Trephining.

Osteoclasis (correction of deformity by fracture).

Instrumental.

Manual.

Wiring, plating, or otherwise uniting fractured bone.

Grafting of bone.

Removal of sequestra.

Excision, partial or complete.

Laminectomy.

Evacuation of abscess.

Enucleation of new growth.

OPERATIONS ON JOINTS.

Specify the joint.

Reduction of dislocation.

State method and whether for recent or old dislocation.

Passive movement.

Rupture of adhesions.

Tapping or aspiration, with or without injection or irrigation.

Arthrotomy, with or without drainage.

For loose body.

For torn interarticular cartilage.

For foreign body.

Arthrectomy, partial or complete.

Erasion, partial or complete.

Arthroplasty.

Grafting.

Arthrodesis.

Operation for congenital dislocation.

State method.

Elongating, shortening, or suture of ligament.

OPERATIONS ON MUSCLES, TENDONS, BURSÆ, AND FASCIÆ.

Specify the part.

Myotomy.

Myectomy.

Tenotomy.

Union of divided muscle or tendon.

State whether in a recent wound or after cicatrisation.

Union of healthy muscle or tendon, with tendon of paralysed muscle.

Tendon-grafting.

Lengthening or shortening of tendon.

Incision of tendon sheath.

Incision or removal of bursa.

Division of fascia or of aponeurosis,—syndesmotomy.

Division of cicatricial adhesions.

AMPUTATIONS.

State whether primary or secondary.

State the seat of the amputation and the method.

OPERATIONS ON THE SKULL.

Excision of portion of skull.

Trephining.

Elevation of depressed bone.

OPERATIONS ON THE BRAIN AND MENINGES.

Removal of clots or foreign bodies.

„ of portions of cortex.

„ of intracranial tumour.

Evacuation of intracranial abscess.

Paracentesis of cerebral ventricles.

Drainage of cerebral ventricles.

Drainage of subarachnoid space.

Intrathecal and other forms of injection of therapeutical substances.

OPERATIONS ON THE SPINE AND SPINAL CORD AND
MENINGES.

Lumbar puncture of subarachnoid space, with or without drainage.

Injection into subarachnoid space,—intrathecal.

Laminectomy.

Removal of transverse process.

Removal of intraspinal tumour.

Extrathecal.

Intrathecal.

Division of posterior nerve-roots.

Operation for spina bifida.

Resection of sacrum.

Removal of coccyx.

OPERATIONS ON THE SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM.

Division of cervical sympathetic nerve.

Removal of sympathetic ganglion.

OPERATIONS ON THE FACE.

Plastic operations on face and lips.

Rhinoplasty.

Cheiloplasty.

For hare-lip.

Removal of new growth.

State method.

Operations on the parotid gland.

For abscess.

„ fistula.

„ calculus.

„ new growth.

OPERATIONS ON THE EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES.

OPERATIONS ON THE EYELIDS.

Blepharoplasty.

For ectropion.

„ entropion.

„ distichiasis.

„ trichiasis.

„ symblepharon.

„ ankyloblepharon.

„ ptosis.

Lengthening palpebral fissure.

Shortening palpebral fissure.

Uniting the lids.

Obliteration of conjunctival sac.

For pterygium.

„ trachoma.

Removal of new growth or cyst.

OPERATIONS ON THE LACRYMAL APPARATUS.

Operations on lacrymal gland.

„ on punctum lacrymale and canaliculus.

„ on lacrymal sac and nasal duct.

OPERATIONS ON THE EYEBALL.

Peritomy.

For conical cornea.

Tattooing cornea.

Corneal section or cauterisation.

Paracentesis of cornea.

Iridotomy.

Iridectomy.

Making artificial pupil.

For staphyloma.

For anterior or posterior synechia.

Needling of lens.

Extraction of lens.

Laceration of opaque capsule.

Extraction of opaque capsule.

Couching of lens.

Sclerotomy.

Sclerectomy.

Trephining.

State method.

For detachment of the retina.

Extraction of foreign bodies.

State method.

Evisceration.

Excision.

Orbital operations.

For strabismus.

Optico-ciliary neurotomy.

For abscess.

„ new growth.

„ aneurysm.

Exenteration of orbit.

OPERATIONS WITHIN THE MOUTH.

For cleft palate.

Removal of uvula.

Removal of tonsil.

Incision of peri-tonsillar abscess.

Division of frænum of tongue.

Removal of lingual thyroid.

Removal of tongue, partial or complete.

For salivary calculus.

„ ranula.

On the teeth and gums.

Extraction.

Filling.

Other dental operations.

State nature of operation.

Removal of new growth.

OPERATIONS ON THE NASAL CAVITIES AND ACCESSORY SINUSES.

Plugging for epistaxis.

On nasal septum.

On turbinate body.

For removal of polypus or other new growths.

On maxillary, ethmoidal, sphenoidal. or frontal sinuses

OPERATIONS ON THE NASO-PHARYNX.

Removal of adenoid growths.

Removal of new growth.

OPERATIONS ON THE EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS.

For prominent auricle.

„ fistula of the auricle.

„ new growths and cysts of auricle.

„ furuncle.

Removal of polypus or granulations.

Removal of exostosis.

Removal of hyperostosis.

Removal of wax, or foreign body.

Removal of new growth of external meatus.

Incision of membrana tympani.

Removal of ossicles.

Inflation of tympanum.

Catheterisation of Eustachian tube.

Incision of mastoid abscess.

Opening of mastoid antrum.

Removal of mastoid cells.

Complete mastoid operation.

Removal of infected thrombi from lateral sinus, or from internal jugular vein.

Operations on labyrinth.

OPERATIONS ON THE LARYNX, TRACHEA AND BRONCHI.

Scarification.

Curetting.

Intubation.

Direct laryngoscopy.

Laryngotomy.

Tracheotomy.

Laryngo-tracheotomy.

Thyrotomy.

Removal of laryngeal growth.

State method.

Removal of epiglottis.

Excision of larynx, partial or complete.

State method.

Bronchoscopy.

Removal of foreign body from air passages.

State method.

OPERATIONS ON THE THYROID GLAND AND ACCESSORY GLANDS.

Ligature of thyroid vessels.

Removal of portion of gland.

Removal of lingual thyroid.

Grafting, autoplasmic or isoplasmic.

Division of isthmus.

Paracentesis of cyst.

Removal of cyst.

Removal of new growth.

Removal of thyro-glossal cyst.

OPERATIONS ON THE NECK.

For cellulitis.

„ abscess.

Excision of lymphatic gland.

Excision of salivary gland.

For new growth, cyst, and fistula.

Suture of thoracic duct.

For cervical rib.

OPERATIONS ON THE NASO-PHARYNX, PHARYNX AND
ŒSOPHAGUS.

Incision of retro-pharyngeal abscess.

Removal of foreign body.

Excision of pharyngeal diverticulum.

Pharyngotomy.

Pharyngectomy.

Passage of œsophageal bougie, tube, or catheter.

Œsophagoscopy.

Œsophagotomy.

Œsophagostomy.

OPERATIONS ON THE BREAST.

Incision of abscess.

Paracentesis of cyst.

Removal of breast, partial or complete.

Removal of cyst or new growth.

State extent of operation, and what lymphatic glands
and other structures were removed.

OPERATIONS ON THE THORAX AND ITS CONTENTS.

Paracentesis of pericardial cavity.

Incision and drainage of pericardial cavity.

Suture of heart.

Removal of foreign body from heart.

Massage of heart.

State method.

Paracentesis of pleural cavity.

Aspiration, incision, and drainage of pleural cavity.

Removal of part of thoracic wall or of pleura.

Exploration of pleura or of pleural cavity.

Introduction of liquid or gas into pleural cavity.

Removal of foreign body from pleural cavity.

Exploration of lung.

Removal of foreign body from lung.

Exploration of mediastinum.

Partial excision of lung.

State method.

Incision and drainage of pulmonary cavity.

Removal of echinococcal cyst from lung.

Transthoracic incision of diaphragm.

Removal of thymus gland.

OPERATIONS ON THE ABDOMINAL WALL AND CAVITY.

Incision of abscess or hæmatoma.

Suture of muscle.

Separation of peritoneal adhesions.

Operations for external hernia.

State nature and situation of hernia.

For strangulation.

For radical cure.

State method.

Removal of cyst or new growth.

Paracentesis.

Incision and drainage of peritoneal cavity.

Epiplpexy.

Abdominal section, or laparotomy.

State for what purpose.

OPERATIONS ON THE STOMACH.

Lavage.

Gastrorrhaphy.

Gastroplasty.

Gastrotomy.

Gastrostomy.

State method.

Gastro-gastrostomy.

Dilatation of orifice.

Pyloroplasty.

Pylorectomy.

Gastrectomy, partial or complete.

State object.

Suture for perforation.

Gastro-enterostomy.

State method.

OPERATIONS ON THE INTESTINE.

Enterorrhaphy

Enterotomy.

Enterostomy.

Enterectomy.

Colotomy.

Colostomy.

Colectomy.

Intestinal anastomosis.

State what parts of bowel were united.

Appendicostomy.

Removal of appendix cæci,—appendicectomy.

In the stage of acute inflammation.

In the stage of chronic inflammation.

Operations for perityphlitic or other abscess.

Reduction of intussusception, internal hernia, or volvulus.

OPERATIONS ON THE RECTUM AND ANUS.

Plastic operations on rectum and anus.

State lesion.

For congenital malformation.

Removal of polypus.

Proctotomy.

Proctostomy.

Excision of rectum, partial or complete.

State method.

Removal of hæmorrhoids.

Dilatation of sphincter ani.

Incision or excision of anal fissure.

Incision or excision of anal fistula.

Removal of new growth.

OPERATIONS ON THE LIVER, GALL—BLADDER, AND BILE DUCTS.

Suture.

Fixation.

Paracentesis of abscess or cyst.

Incision of abscess or cyst.

Removal of echinococcal cyst.

Excision of portion of liver.

Cholecystotomy.

Cholecystostomy.

Cholecystectomy.

Cholecyst-enterostomy.

State portion of bowel anastomosed.

Choledochotomy.

Choledochostomy.

OPERATIONS ON THE PANCREAS.

Incision, drainage or removal of cyst.

Removal of calculus.

Partial excision of pancreas.

Plastic operations on duct.

OPERATIONS ON THE SPLEEN.

Suture.

Fixation.

Incision of abscess or cyst.

Splenectomy.

OPERATIONS ON THE KIDNEY AND URETER

Decapsulation.

Nephropexy.

Suture of kidney.

Paracentesis.

Nephrotomy through cortex or through pelvis.

Nephro-lithotomy.

Nephrostomy.

Nephrectomy.

State method

Catheterisation of ureter.

Ureterotomy.

State method.

Ureterostomy.

Transplantation.

Plastic operations on ureter.

OPERATIONS ON THE BLADDER.

Suture.

Sounding.

Cystoscopy.

Puncture.

State method.

Cystotomy.

Lithotomy.

State method.

Cystostomy.

State method.

Cystectomy, partial or complete.

Lithotrity.

Litholapaxy.

Removal of new growth.

Plastic operation.

State method.

OPERATIONS ON THE PROSTATE.

Incision and drainage of abscess.

Prostatectomy.

State method.

Removal of calculus.

OPERATIONS ON THE URETHRA.

Passage of catheter or other instrument.

Suture.

Urethroscopy.

Dilatation of stricture.

State method.

Urethrotomy.

Internal.

External.

Removal of urethral caruncle.

Urethrectomy.

Plastic operation.

Removal of calculus or foreign body.

OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

For paraphimosis.

Circumcision.

Incision of prepuce.

Amputation of penis, partial or complete.

State if inguinal glands were removed.

Plastic operation.

for epispadias.

for hypospadias.

For varicocele.

State method.

For misplaced, twisted or undescended testis.

State method.

Puncture or incision of tunica vaginalis.

for hydrocele.

for hæmatocele.

Exploration by incision.

Removal of testis.

Removal of epididymis.

Vasotomy.

Vasectomy, partial or complete.

Incision of seminal vesicles.

Excision of seminal vesicles.

Operations for varicocele.

State method.

OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Paracentesis, incision or drainage of ovarian cyst.

Ovariectomy.

Oöphorectomy, partial, single or double.

Ligature of Fallopian tube.

Salpingotomy.

Salpingostomy.

Salpingectomy, partial or complete.

Paracentesis, drainage or removal of cyst in broad ligament.

Operations for ectopic gestation.

State method.

Shortening of round ligament.

Fixation of uterus.

Ventral.

Vaginal.

Removal or enucleation of myoma.

„ of polypus.

Dilatation of cervix uteri.

Canalisation of imperforate cervix uteri.

Division of cervix uteri.

Plastic operations on cervix uteri or body of uterus.

Removal of cervix uteri, partial or complete..

Replacement of inverted uterus.

Curetting of uterus.

Plugging of uterus.

Hysterectomy, partial or complete.

State method.

Incision of vagina.

Plugging of vagina.

Dilatation of vagina.

Evacuation of retained menstrual fluid.

Canalisation of imperforate vagina.

Plastic operation on vagina.

Removal of septum of double vagina.

„ of cyst or new growth of vagina.

Dilatation of hymen.

Removal of hymen and carunculæ myrtiformes.

„ of clitoris, partial or complete.

Removal or incision of Bartholin's gland.

„ of new growth of vulva.

„ of hypertrophied nymphæ or labium majus.

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.

Version.

Podalic or cephalic.

State method.

Rectification of misplaced foetal head.

Disengagement of locked twins.

Application of fillet to foetal head.

„ lever.

„ forceps.

Application of crotchet to foetal head.

„ craniotomy-forceps.

Craniotomy.

Cephalotripsy.

Decapitation of foetus.

Division of spinal column of foetus.

Paracentesis of foetus.

Evisceration of foetus.

Division of double monster.

Symphysiotomy

Episiotomy.

Cæsarean section.

State method.

Excision of pregnant uterus.

Induction of abortion.

State method.

„ of premature labour.

State method.

Forced delivery.

State method.

Division of vulvar orifice.

Puncture of membranes.

Dilatation of cervix uteri.

State method.

„ of vagina.

State method.

Plugging of cervix uteri.

„ vagina.

Evacuation of uterus.

Separation of placenta before delivery.

Separation and extraction of placenta and membranes after delivery.

Replacement of inverted uterus.

Incision of hæmatoma of vulva.

Immediate suture of ruptured perineum.

TUMOURS AND CYSTS.

GROUP I.

Benign tumours consisting of one or more forms of fully developed connective tissue.

Lipoma

Circumscribed or diffuse.

Nævo-lipoma.

Fibro-lipoma.

Fibroma

Hard.

Cheloid.

Soft.

Neuro-fibroma.

Plexiform neuro-fibroma.

Neuro-fibromatous elephantiasis.

Neuro-fibromatous macroglossia.

Chondroma. **Synonym**, Enchondroma.

Osteo-chondroma.

Myxo-chondroma.

Osteoma.

Cancellous. **Synonym**, Spongy exostosis.

Multiple exostosis.

Compact. **Synonym**, Ivory-like exostosis.

Myxoma.

Glioma.

GROUP II.

Benign tumours resembling in structure, more or less closely, one of the more specialised tissues.

Myoma.

Unstriped. **Synonym**, Leiomyoma.

Fibromyoma.

Striped. **Synonym**, Rhabdomyoma.

Neuroma.

Medullated nerve.

Non-medullated nerve.

Containing nerve cells—ganglionic neuroma.

Hæmangioma. Synonym, Nævus.

Capillary.

Portwine stain.

Venous. **Synonym**, Cavernous nævus.

Arterial.

Cirroid aneurysm. **Synonym**, Racemose aneurysm.

Lymphangioma. Synonym, Lymphatic nævus.

Macroglossia.

Lymphoma.**Odontoma.**

Radicular.

Composite.

Cystic epithelial. **Synonyms**, Enamel organ tumour,
Adamantinoma.

GROUP III.

Benign tumours of which epithelium or endothelium forms an essential constituent.

Papilloma.

Of cutaneous type.

Warts.

Cutaneous horn.

Of villous type.

Folliculoma. **Synonym,** Benign epithelial tumour of hair-follicle.

Adenoma.

Adeno-fibroma.

Adeno-myxoma.

Cystadenoma.

Multilocular cystic disease of the ovary.

Papilliferous.

Endothelioma.

Lymph-endothelioma.

Soft wart.

Hæmendothelioma.

Psammoma.

Perithelioma.

GROUP IV.—SARCOMA.

Malignant tumours of the connective tissue series, composed of cells of embryonic type, sometimes tending to develop into a form of connective tissue.

Round-celled sarcoma.

Lympho-sarcoma (having the structure of lymphatic tissue).

Spindle-celled sarcoma.

Mixed-celled sarcoma.

Malignant giant-celled sarcoma.

Melanotic sarcoma.

Tissue-forming varieties of sarcoma.

Fibro-sarcoma.

Myxo-sarcoma.

Chondro-sarcoma.

Osteo-sarcoma. **Synonym, Ossifying sarcoma.**

Osteoid sarcoma.

Arising in connection with blood or lymph-channels—
malignant forms of endothelioma and perithelioma.

Alveolar sarcoma.

Plexiform sarcoma.

Peri-angial sarcoma. **Synonym, Angio-sarcoma.**

GROUP V.—MYELOMA.

Locally malignant tumours consisting of one or more elements
of bone-marrow.

Myeloid sarcoma.

Myelomatosis.

GROUP VI.—CARCINOMA.

Malignant tumours of which epithelium forms the essential
constituent.

Spheroidal-celled carcinoma.

Encephaloid.

Scirrhus.

Squamous-celled carcinoma. **Synonym, Epithelioma.**

Rodent ulcer.

Columnar-celled carcinoma.

Transitional-celled carcinoma.

Chorionic carcinoma. **Synonyms,** Chorion-epithelioma,
Deciduoma malignum.

GROUP VII.—TERATOMA AND EMBRYOMA.

Complex tumours representing the whole or part of a second individual.

Epignathic tumour.

Sacro-coccygeal tumour.

Mixed tumour of testicle.

Embryomatous ("dermoid") cyst of the ovary or of the testicle.

GROUP VIII.—TERATOID TUMOURS.

Tumours usually of less complexity than those of the foregoing group, and arising from misplaced elements of embryonic tissue.

Chondro-endothelioma.

Rhabdomyoma in organs other than striped muscle.

GROUP IX.—CYSTS.

Glandular.

Mucous.

Salivary.

Ranula.

Lacrymal.

Pancreatic.

Meibomian.

Sudoriferous. **Synonym,** Hidrocystoma.

Mammary.

Galactocele.

Spermatic. **Synonym,** Spermatocoele.

Follicular.

From hair follicles.

Sebaceous cysts,

From Graafian follicles.

Lutein cyst.

Lymphatic. **Synonym, Serous cyst.**

Cystic hygroma.

Synovial.

Cysts of congenital origin.

Dermoid.

Branchial.

Thyro-lingual.

Parovarian.

Of accessory Fallopian tube.

In organ of Giraldés.

Urachal.

Funicular hydrocele.

In canal of Nuck.

Of post-anal gut.

Parasitic cysts.

See list of parasites at p. 220.

MALFORMATIONS.

I.—MALFORMATIONS CONFINED TO A DEFINITE REGION,
SYSTEM, OR ORGAN, OF A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL.

The list given under this title is limited to such malformations as are congenital, those acquired after birth being classified under the diseases of the several organs concerned. Certain congenital forms may be acquired as a result of antenatal disease, but no attempt has been made to separate them from other kinds.

In all cases the particular deformity should be described.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND OF THE
CRANIAL AND SPINAL ELEMENTS WHICH ENCLOSE IT.

Medullary plates exposed on the dorsal aspect of defective
cranio-spinal axis.

For the entire length of the cranio-spinal axis.

In the cranial and sacral regions.

In the cranial region only.

For the whole or part of the spinal axis.

Extrusion of membranes, or of brain and membranes through
defects in the cranium.

Cranial meningocele.

Encephalocele.

Hydrencephalocele.

State position and part of brain or other structure extruded.

Extrusion of the membranes, or of the spinal cord and
membranes through defect in the spinal canal (Spina
bifida).

Spinal meningocele.

Meningo-myelocele.

Hydromyelocele.

State region involved, and whether anterior or posterior.

Absence or defect of part of brain.

Absence or defect of part of the spinal cord.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE EYE.

Eyelid.

Absent ; adherent ; palpebral fissure reduced ; cleft of upper lid.

Lacrymal apparatus.

Punctum lacrymale absent or supernumerary.

Canaliculus unclosed or supernumerary.

Lacrymal sac, fistula of.

Nasal duct constricted.

Eye-ball.

Anophthalmia.

Microphthalmia.

Fused globes (Cyclopean).

Extrinsic muscles absent.

Iris.

Achromia.

Albinism.

Heterochromia.

Corectopia.

Polycoria.

Aniridia.

Coloboma, with or without cleft of choroid or sclerotic.

Persistent pupillary membrane.

Ciliary body.

Coloboma.

Lens.

Aphakia.

Coloboma.

Persistence of posterior vascular sheath of lens.

Ectopia.

Lenticonus.

Vitreous.

Illdevelopment.

Persistent hyaloid artery.

Choroid.

Coloboma.

Achromia (Albinism).

Retina.

Opaque nerve-fibres. **Synonym, Medullated nerve-fibres.**

Achromia.

Albinism.

Congenital pigmentation.

Vascular anomalies.

Optic nerve.

Persistent embryonic tissue on disc.

Pigment on disc.

Coloboma of disc. **Synonym, Coloboma of optic nerve sheath.**

Coloboma of inferior crescent. **Synonym, Fuchs's coloboma.**

MALFORMATIONS OF THE EAR.

Partial persistence of mandibulo-maxillary cleft leading to fissure between tragus and root of helix.

Partial persistence of hyo-mandibular cleft leading to fissure between tragus and anti-tragus.

Fistula of auricle due to imperfect fusion of its tubercles.

Supernumerary auricle.

Atresia of meatus, partial or complete.

Absence or imperfection of external, middle, or internal ear.

MALFORMATIONS OF NOSE AND NASAL FOSSAE.

Absence of anterior nares and nose.

Supernumerary anterior nares.

Proboscis due to fusion of nasal processes, as in cyclopean foetus.

One half of nose normal, the other forming a proboscis attached above inner canthus.

Nose flat, wide at bridge, with median vertical furrow.

Formation of bony or membranous diaphragm at junction of vestibule and atrium, or at posterior nares.

INCOMPLETE SEPARATION OF BUCCAL AND NASAL CAVITIES.

Failure of union between premaxillary and maxillary processes, on one or both sides, associated with hare-lip.

Failure of union between premaxillary and maxillary processes, on one or both sides, the maxillary processes behind being also ununited (cleft palate), and associated with hare-lip.

Failure of union between the halves of the soft palate and uvula.

Failure of union between the halves of the uvula.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE FACE.

Microstoma.

Persistence of all or some of the clefts between the several facial processes—nasal, maxillary, and mandibular.

Of cleft between the right and left nasal processes.

Of clefts between the lateral nasal and the maxillary processes.

Of the cleft between the mandibular and maxillary processes, extending or not into the temporal or parietal region—Macrostoma.

Median cleft of upper lip with or without fissure between premaxillæ.

Median gap from failure in development of mesial nasal processes.

Lateral cleft, from failure of union between the maxillary and the mesial nasal process on one or both sides, partial or complete.

Median cleft of lower lip with or without fissure of mandible.

Depressions on mucous surface of lower lip, near the middle line, containing nipple-like processes.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE NECK ARISING FROM IRREGULAR DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRANCHIAL OR VISCERAL CLEFTS.

Arising from the cervical sinus.

Fistula at the anterior border of sterno-mastoid muscle, with or without supernumerary auricle.

(State precise position).

Arising from the external clefts between the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd branchial or visceral arches.

Persistence of cleft, with or without supernumerary auricle.

Arising from the pharyngeal recesses representing the inner or deeper parts of the branchial clefts.

Enlargement of supra-tonsillar recess (2nd cleft).

Pharyngeal diverticulum in region of posterior pillar of fauces (3rd cleft), communicating or not with cervical sinus as branchial fistula.

MALFORMATIONS OF BASE OF SKULL.

Persistence of the notochordal depression on roof of pharynx.

Persistence of cranio-pharyngeal canal.

Intrapharyngeal persistence of part of pituitary gland.

Persistence of developmental cleft in median line of pharyngeal roof, part of the pituitary gland being extra-cranial.

ARRESTED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANTERIOR PARTS OF THE CRANIAL AXIS, BRAIN, AND FACE.

Pre-auricular part of head defective or absent.

Arrest confined to ethmoidal region.

The eyes fused, the anterior parts of cerebrum conjoined, the nasal processes developed as a trumpet-shaped proboscis, or absent—Cyclopean foetus.

The eyes separate, the nose flattened, and the median furrow of the nose persistent.

Arrest of development of mandibular processes.

The right auditory meatus and the left almost conjoined, the mouth represented by a minute opening, tongue rudimentary—Agnathia.

Mandible imperfectly developed.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE SPINE.†

Metameric malformations.

Posterior occipital element partly separated as a vertebra.

Atlas fused partially or completely with occipital bone.

Seventh cervical vertebra assuming some or all of the characters of the first dorsal vertebra; or *vice versâ*.

Twelfth dorsal vertebra assuming characters of first lumbar vertebra; or *vice versâ*.

† For malformations of the vertebral arches, see malformations of the central nervous system.

Fifth lumbar vertebra assuming some or all of the characters of the first sacral vertebra ; or *vice versâ*.

Incomplete segmentation of vertebrae, with malformation of scapula ; viz., scapula placed abnormally high with bar of bone, cartilage or fibrous tissue connecting dorsal border to cervical spines or to occipital bone—Willet-Sprengel's shoulder.

Separation of spinous process and lower articular processes of the fifth lumbar vertebra, with or without partial dislocation of body of vertebra—Spondylolisthesis.

Incomplete ossification of arches in lumbo-sacral region—*Spina bifida occulta*.

Supernumerary vertebrae.

Supernumerary ribs in cervical or lumbar region.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE PERICARDIUM, HEART, AND GREAT VESSELS.

Pericardium.

Absent or defective.

Heart.

Bifid apex.

The great veins.

Persistence of left superior vena cava.

Persistence of left cardinal vein giving rise to a divided inferior vena cava.

Termination of the portal veins in a caval vein, or in sinus venosus.

Termination of one or both pulmonary veins in a caval vein or in sinus venosus.

Sinus venosus.

Imperfect incorporation of sinus in right auricle, both valves being apparent at its orifice.

Non-expansion of the part of sinus venosus which forms atrium of left auricle, the pulmonary veins uniting in a common stem which opens into the body of the left auricle.

Interauricular septum.

Absence.

Persistence of foramen primum, the interauricular septum failing to join the endocardial cushions.

Absence, or imperfect development, of the annulus ovalis (from septum secundum) leaving the foramen ovale (formed in the septum primum) unclosed; patent foramen ovale.

Foramen ovale prematurely closed.

Auriculo-ventricular orifices and valves.

Stenosis or obliteration of right or of left auriculo-ventricular orifice.

Supernumerary segments to valves.

Interventricular septum.

Absence.

Incomplete, with foramen bounded by the upper border of septum, the endocardial cushions, and root of the aorta (the site of the pars membranacea septi).

Asymmetrical origin of septum, one or other ventricle being absent, or diminutive.

Interauricular septum or interventricular septum absent—two-chambered heart.

Bulbus cordis.

Infundibulum of right ventricle (the part derived from the bulbus) separated from the main chamber of the right ventricle by an imperfect muscular or other septum.

Infundibulum narrow or obliterated with or without persistent interventricular communication, and stenosis of pulmonary orifice.

Communication between infundibulum of right ventricle and bulbar portion of the left ventricle (interbulbar foramen) anterior to site of interventricular foramen.

Persistence of part of bulbus of left ventricle as an endocardial ring under the aortic orifice—subaortic stenosis.

Great arterial stems.

Defect or absence of septum between aortic and pulmonary stems.

Increase or decrease in number of valve cusps, or union of cusps, producing stenosis of aortic or pulmonary valves.

Stenosis, obliteration, or absence of aortic or of pulmonary artery.

Transposition of aorta and pulmonary artery ; usually combined with imperfect or irregular development of bulbus cordis.

Aorta arising from the right ventricle, in front of pulmonary artery, the pulmonary artery being smaller than normal.

Aorta arising anteriorly, and smaller than normal, the pulmonary artery arising from the left ventricle, and being larger than normal.

Persistence of ductus arteriosus, with stenosis or obliteration of pulmonary artery, or of aortic arch.

Stenosis of ascending aorta.

Stenosis of aorta immediately beyond junction with ductus arteriosus (coarctation).

Persistence of right aortic arch, with or without presence of left.

Partial persistence of right aortic arch, the right subclavian artery arising from the descending aorta.

Origin of pulmonary arteries from aorta with or without persistence of ductus arteriosus, and obliteration of pulmonary stem.

Other anomalies of branches of aortic arch.

Malformations of the lymphatic system.

Thoracic duct absent.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Larynx.

Laxity of epiglottis, as cause of stridor.

Duplication of epiglottis.

Stenosis of glottis due to union of vocal cords.

Ectolaryngeal development of sacculus.

Lungs.

Absence, or imperfect development, of one or both.

Fusion of the two lungs.

Abnormal fissures and lobes.

Pleura.

Subpericardial recess with or without lobus azygos.

Communication with pericardial cavity.

Communication with peritoneal cavity together with defect in diaphragm, paracrural or paracentral, with or without hernia of abdominal viscera.

TEETH.

Supernumerary.

Suppression.

Single teeth.

Groups of teeth.

All the teeth.

Fusion (gemination).

Supernumerary cusps.

Supernumerary roots.

Hereditary hypoplasia.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL AND ACCESSORY
GLANDS.

Tongue.

Defective or absent.

Apex bifid, or otherwise cleft.

Pharynx.

Persistence of bucco-pharyngeal membrane, partial or complete.

Œsophagus.

Stenosis or atresia.

Œsophago-tracheal fistula.

Stomach.

Diverticulum.

Constriction.

Stenosis or atresia of pyloric canal.

Duodenum.

Abnormality in peritoneal attachment.

Stenosis or atresia.

Diverticulum.

Jejunum or Ileum.

Atresia, single or multiple.

Diverticulum.

Intestines covered anteriorly with a membrane—
Jackson's membrane.

Large intestine.

Absence complete.

Absence of distal portion.

Absence of cæcum.

Absence of appendix cæci.

Atresia.

Rectum separated from anus by a septum.

Rectum opening into prostatic portion of urethra, or in scrotal raphe.

Rectum opening into vagina or fossa navicularis.

Misplacement.

Anus absent.

Postanal gut persistent.

Liver.

Small, or absent.

Abnormal lobulation.

Stenosis or atresia of hepatic ducts or of common bile-duct.

Gall bladder, defective or absent.

Cystic duct, defective or absent.

Pancreas.

Absent.

Accessory pancreas.

Spleen.

Supernumerary or accessory.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE DUCTLESS OR ENDOCRINE GLANDS.

Pituitary gland.

Absence, partial or complete.

Thyroid gland.

Absence, partial or complete.

Supernumerary or accessory.

(State precise position).

Thyro-glossal tract.

Persistent.

Thymus gland.

Absence.

Persistence of whole, or of part.

Adrenals.

Absence, partial or complete.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, URETERS, AND BLADDER.

Kidney.

Absent, or diminutive.

Abnormal persistence of lobulation.

Fusion (horseshoe kidney).

Sacral in position.

Irregularity of renal artery.

Ureter.

Absent, constricted, or impervious.

Duplication, partial or complete.

Bladder.

Diverticulum.

Constriction.

For ectopia, see malformations of the body wall.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE SEXUAL GLANDS, DUCTS, AND PASSAGES.

MALE.

Testicle.

Absence of one or both.

Duplication.

Incomplete descent.

Irregular descent.

Into perineum.

Into thigh.

Inversion.

Persistence of mesorchium.

Persistence of processus vaginalis, partial or complete.

Prostate.

Small or rudimentary.

Penis.

Absent or diminutive.

Duplication.

Prepuce absent.

„ cleft.

Phimosis.

Paraphimosis.

Urethra.

Atresia.

Hypospadias ; partial or complete.

Epispadias ; partial or complete.

FEMALE.**Ovary.**

Absent, or diminutive.

Duplication.

Abnormal descent into groin or into labium majus.

Fallopian tube.

Absent, small or constricted.

Duplication.

Accessory ostium.

Uterus and Vagina.

Uterus diminutive.

Uterus absent, with or without vagina.

Atresia of cervix.

Uterus unicornis.

Uterus bicornis unicollis.

Uterus duplex.

Uterus septus—septum complete or incomplete, with or without duplication of vagina.

Vagina, partial or complete atresia.

Vagina, partially or completely divided by septum.

Hymen, imperforate or fenestrated.

External genitals.

Absence of clitoris.

Duplication of clitoris.

Duplication of labium minus.

Adhesion of labium minus.

Absence or arrest of development of vulva.

Absence of perineal body, the rectum ending in vulvar cleft.

Persistence of canal of Nuck.

Mamma.

Absent.

Supernumerary.

Nipple.

Absent.

Flat.

Malformed..

Supernumerary.

Placenta.

Bilobed or double.

Succenturiate..

Umbilical cord.

Variation in number of vessels.

Irregular insertion of vessels into placenta.

IRREGULAR DIFFERENTIATION OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.

Reproductive glands (Gonads).

Absent.

Male or female, imperfectly developed.

† Testis on one side, ovary on the other.

† Testis on one side, ovitestic on the other.

† Ovary on one side, ovitestic on the other.

† Ovitestic on each side.

Müllerian duct, one or both persistent in the male.

Uterus masculinus, ectoprostic.

Wolffian duct, one or both persistent in the female.

Partial persistence of uterine or vaginal segment,
(Gartner's duct).

External organs indeterminate.

Conforming to male type.

Conforming to female type.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE BODY-WALL.

Ribs, absent or deficient, fused or divided.

Ribs supernumerary, lumbar or cervical.

Sternum, fissure of.

Thoracic wall, fissure of.

Ectopia cordis.

Deficiency of diaphragm, with hernia of abdominal viscera.

near crus (paracrural).

near central tendon (paracentral).

Imperfect development, partial or complete, of musculature of abdominal wall, with or without dilatation and hypertrophy of ureters and bladder.

Umbilical hernia.

† This condition is a form of true hermaphroditism. The term "false hermaphroditism" is sometimes used to denote cases in which sex is rendered uncertain by reason of aberrations in the external organs or generative passages.

Persistence of foetal structures at umbilicus.

Of yolk-sac and duct.

Of vitello-intestinal duct.

Meckel's diverticulum.

Opening at umbilicus.

Of artery or vein of yolk-sac as intra-abdominal cord.

Of allantois.

Cyst.

Opening at umbilicus,—persistent urachus.

Fissure of the abdominal wall and of the anterior wall of the bladder with extroversion of the latter (*Ectopia vesicæ*) and accompanying epispadias.

Implantation of foetus directly on placenta ; with exposure of abdominal viscera, *ectopia vesicæ* (the ileum opening between the halves of the exposed bladder), imperforate rectum, exposure of the urogenital sinus, non-union of the Müllerian ducts, and imperfect development of the spine.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE SKIN AND ITS APPENDAGES.

Albinism.

Melanism.

Hirsuties.

Supernumerary nails.

Absence of sweat-glands.

MALFORMATIONS OF THE LIMBS.

Limbs absent, small, or defective in certain segments.

Absence of particular bones, complete or partial.

Scapula placed abnormally high, with bar of bone, of cartilage or of fibrous tissue connecting its dorsal border to cervical spine, or to occipital bone, with incomplete segmentation of cervical and dorsal vertebræ (*Willetts-Sprengel's shoulder*).

Duplication of digit.

Webbing of digit.

Webbing and fusion of lower limbs (sireniform foetus).

Congenital dislocation.

Pelvis, small, oblique, or otherwise imperfect.

Club-foot. **Synonym, Talipes.**

For varieties see p. 138.

TRANSPOSITION OF VISCERA.

Of thoracic viscera, one or more.

Dextrocardia.

Of abdominal viscera, one or more.

Of thoracic and abdominal viscera.

II.—DOUBLE AND TRIPLE MONSTERS.

Individuals connected only by placental vessels, one (the acardiac foetus) being dependent on the heart of the other for its circulation.

Acardiac foetus.

Head, trunk, and limbs represented.

Trunk and limbs represented.

Head and trunk represented.

Amorphous.

Individuals developed in equal degree, and conjoined by corresponding parts.

Complete separation of the spinal axes.

Supra-umbilical union, partial or complete.

Infra-umbilical union, partial or complete.

Para-umbilical union, partial or complete.

Incomplete separation of spinal axes (anterior and posterior dichotomy).

Anterior dichotomy.

Affecting cranial region only.

Affecting cranial, cervical, and dorsal regions, with or without the lumbar.

Posterior dichotomy.

Affecting sacral and perineal regions ; four lower limbs being present or the mesial pair fused or absent.

Affecting sacral and lumbar regions, with or without the dorsal region.

Combined anterior and posterior dichotomy.

Individuals conjoined, of which one is less developed than the other, and is attached externally (Parasitic foetus).*

The parasite attached

to vertex.

to anterior end of cranio-facial axis (Epignathus).

to thorax, abdomen or sacral region.

Individuals so related that one is included within the other, the included one being rudimentary.†

Intra-thoracic inclusion.

Intra-abdominal inclusion.

* If the parts of the parasite do not admit of identification (trunk, limbs, head) the condition should be returned under Tumours—Embryoma or Teratoma.

† Embryomatous or teratomatous cysts, and mixed tumours, of the ovary or testicle should be returned under Cysts and Tumours respectively.

POISONS.

In returning cases of poisoning it should be stated what was the precise agent, whether the poisoning was acute or chronic, and what organ or organs were affected.

METALS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS, INORGANIC AND ORGANIC.

Antimony.

Arsenic.

Barium.

Bismuth.

Chromium.

Copper.

Lead.

Manganese.

Mercury.

Silver.

Tin.

Zinc.

CAUSTIC ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS.

Ammonia.

Lime.

Potash.

Soda.

NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

Boron.

Bromine.

Chlorine.

Iodine.

Phosphorus.

ACIDS AND ACID SALTS.

Acetic Acid.

Hydrochloric Acid. **Synonym, Spirit of Salt.**

Hydrofluoric Acid.

Nitric Acid. **Synonym, Aqua fortis.**

Nitrohydrochloric Acid. **Synonym, Aqua regia.**

Oxalic Acid. **Synonym, Salt of Lemon, Salt of Sorrel.**

Sulphuric Acid. **Synonym, Oil of Vitriol.**

Tartaric Acid.

ORGANIC SUBSTANCES

Acetanilide, Phenazone, Phenacetin and allied antipyretic drugs.

Ethyl Alcohol, and other alcohols of the fatty series.

Amyl Alcohol.

Chloroform and other anæsthetic drugs.

e.g., Ether, Ethyl Chloride.

Aniline and other Amido-compounds of the Benzene series.

Aniline dyes, Phenylene diamines.

Toluylenediamine, Pyridine.

Benzene and Benzole.

Other Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

Naphthalene, Turpentine.

Phenols.

Carbolic Acid, Cresols and Lysol,

Hydroquinone, Resorcin.

Cyanogen and its compounds, *e.g.*, Cyanides.

Hydrocyanic Acid. **Synonym**, Prussic Acid.

Oil of Bitter Almonds, prepared from the fruit.

Cherry-laurel water.

Nitrobenzene, and other Nitro-compounds of the Aromatic series:—

Dinitrobenzene, Nitrotoluenes, Picric Acid.

Trinitrin. **Synonym**, Nitroglycerin.

Dynamite.

Other organic Nitrates and Nitrites.

Amyl Nitrite, Nitrocellulose, Cordite, Roburite.

Hydrocarbons of the fatty series of compounds.

Petrol.

Chloral and other Hypnotic Drugs.

Sulphonal, Trional, Tetronal, Barbitone, Proponal,

Luminal, Bromural, Adalin, Hedonal,

Paraldehyde, Amylene hydrate.

Artificial Alkaloids.

Stovaine, Novocaine, Betacaine Hydrochloride (Eucaine),
Homatropine, Apomorphine, Heroin, Dionine.

VEGETABLE POISONS.*

Abrus precatorius—Jequirity.

Aconitum Napellus—Monkshood.

Aconitine.

*For explanation of the use of capitals in the Botanical Nomenclature, see preface, p. xiii.

Aconitum ferox—Bikh.

Æthusa Cynapium—Fool's-parsley.

Agaricineæ (different species of)—Mushrooms, Toadstools.

Agaricine.

Muscarine.

Anamirta cocculus—*Cocculus Indicus*, Levant nut.

Picrotoxin.

Antiaris Toxicaria—Upas tree.

Ipoh.

Artemisia Absinthium—Absinth.

Absinthe.

Artemisia maritima—Worm seed.

Santonin.

Arum maculatum—Lords and Ladies.

Atropa Belladonna—Deadly Nightshade.

Atropine.

Cannabis sativa—Indian hemp : Bhang : Haschish.

Cicuta virosa—Water-hemlock.

Cinnamomum Camphora—Camphor tree.

Camphor.

Citrullus Colocynthis—Colocynth : Bitter apple.

Claviceps purpurea—Ergot.

Colchicum autumnale—Meadow saffron.

Colchicine.

Conium maculatum—Hemlock.

Coniine.

Croton Tiglium—Croton oil plant.

Croton oil.

Datura Stramonium—Thorn-apple.

Digitalis purpurea—Foxglove.

Digitoxin and other derivatives.

Dryopteris Filix-mas—Male fern.

Ecballium officinarum—squirting cucumber.

Elaterium.

Elaterin.

Erythroxylon Coca—Coca.

Cocaine.

Euphorbiaceæ (various species)—Spurges.

Garcinia Cambogia—Gamboge.

Gelsemium sempervirens—Yellow jasmine.

Gelseminine.

Helleborus niger—Christmas rose.

Helleborus fetidus—Bear's foot.

Hyoscyamus niger—Henbane.

Hyoscyamine.

Hyoscine (Scopolamine).

Ipomæa Purga—Jalap.

Juniperus Sabina—Savin.

Laburnum vulgare—Laburnum.

Lathyrus sativus—Chick-pea.

Ligustrum vulgare—Privet.

Lobelia inflata—Indian tobacco.

Lolium temulentum—Darnel grass.

Myristica fragrans—Nutmeg.

Nicotiana Tabacum—Tobacco.

Nicotine.

Oenanthe crocata and other species—Horsebane: Water Dropwort.

Papaver somniferum—Opium poppy.

Morphine.

Codeine.

Physostigma venenosum—Calabar bean.

Physostigmine (Eserine).

Pilocarpus pennatifolius—Jaborandi.

Pilocarpine.

Ranunculus (various species)—Buttercups, Goldylocks.

Ricinus communis—Castor oil plant.

Castor seeds.

Strophanthus Kombé.

Strophanthin.

Strychnos Nux vomica—Nux vomica.

Strychnine.

Brucine.

Strychnos toxifera.

Curare.

Taxus baccata—Yew.

Urginea Scilla—Squill.

Veratrum viride—White hellebore.

Veratrine.

Plants and drugs acting as cutaneous irritants.

e.g., Urticæ.

Primula obconica.

Rhus toxicodendron and other Anacardiaceæ.

Tartarated antimony.

ANIMAL POISONS.

Venoms of—

Cœlenterata.

Mollusca.

Arthropoda.

Insecta.

Pisces.

Amphibia.

Ophidia.

The species should be stated.

Cantharides—Spanish fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*).

Cantharidin.

Animal extracts.

Thyroid, Adrenal, Pituitary, and others.

Sera.

Vaccines.

Poisonous food.

Specify kind, and state whether the food is itself poisonous or has been contaminated with micro-organisms or otherwise.

POISONOUS GASES AND VAPOURS.

Acetylene.

Ammonia.

Amyl nitrite.

Aniline and other volatile compounds of the aromatic series.

Arseniuretted Hydrogen.

Benzene and other volatile hydro-carbons of the aromatic series.

e.g., Toluene.

Benzole.

Bromine.

Carbon bisulphide.

Carbon dioxide.

Carbon monoxide.

Chlorine.

Chloroform and allied compounds.

e.g., Carbon tetrachloride.

Tetrachlorethane.

Trichlorethylene.

Coal gas.

Cyanogen.

Ether.

Ferro-silicon.

Hydrochloric acid.

Hydrofluoric acid.

Iodine.

Nitric acid and higher oxides of Nitrogen.

Nitrous oxide.

Osmic acid.

Petrol and volatile hydrocarbons of the fatty series,

Phosphoretted Hydrogen.

Putrid exhalations.

Sewer air.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Sulphur dioxide.

Sulphur trioxide (when heated).

Any other vapour, or any gas produced by explosives,
should be specified.

MECHANICAL IRRITANTS.

Foreign bodies of various kinds in finely divided form,
ingested or inhaled.

e.g., Pounded glass, Coal dust.

ANIMAL PARASITES.

The Ectoparasites and Entoparasites of Man belong to the following Groups :—

Protozoa.

Sarcodina.

Flagellata.

Sporozoa.

Infusoria Ciliata.

Organisms of undetermined nature.

Spirochætæ.

Cell inclusions.

Platyhelminthes.

Cestoda.

Trematoda.

Nemathelminthes.

Nematoda.

Acanthocephala.

Gordiaceæ.

Hirudinea.

Arthropoda.

Arachnida.

Insecta.

Pediculina.

Hemiptera.

Diptera.

PROTOZOA.*

SARCODINA.

Entamoeba coli, (Lösch) Schaudinn. **Synonym**, *E. hominis*, Casagrandi and Barbagallo. **Habitat**: large intestine and rectum.

*For explanation of the use of capitals in Zoological Nomenclature, see preface, p. xiii.

Entamoeba dysenteriae, Councilman and Lafleur. Habitat : intestines and liver in tropical dysentery and abscess of liver. It occurs under two forms, which were regarded formerly as distinct species, namely :—

Entamoeba tetragena, Viereck. **Synonyms**, *E. africana*, Hartmann.

Entamoeba histolytica, Schaudinn.

Entamoeba buccalis, Prowazek. Habitat : buccal cavity.

Other species of *Entamoeba* or allied genera.

Chlamydomorphys stercorea, (Cienkowski). Habitat : fæces. **Synonym** (?), *Leydenia gemmipara*, Schaudinn. Habitat : ascitic fluid.

FLAGELLATA.

Trypanosoma gambiense, Dutton. **Synonyms**, *T. ugandense*, Castellani; *T. castellanii*, Kruse. Habitat : blood, lymph and cerebrospinal fluid in sleeping sickness.

Trypanosoma rhodesiense, Stephens and Fantham. Habitat : blood, lymph and cerebrospinal fluid. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, &c.

Trypanosoma (*Schizotrypanum*) *cruzi*, Chagas. Habitat : blood, lungs and tissues, more especially cardiac muscle, central nervous system and striped muscular tissue Brazil.

Leishmania donovani, (Laveran and Mesnil) Ross. Habitat : leucocytes, macrophages, in Kala-azar ("Dumdum fever," Tropical splenomegaly).

Leishmania infantum, Nicolle. Mediterranean Kala-azar (Infantile splenomegaly). North Africa, Sicily, South Italy, Greece, &c.

Leishmania tropica, (Wright). **Synonym**, *Ovoplasma orientale*. Marzinowski and Bogrow. Oriental Sore ("Delhi Boil," "Aleppo Sore," "Clou de Biskra").

Bodo (*Prowazekia*) *cruzi*, Hartmann and Chagas. **Synonyms** (?), *Prowazekia asiatica* (Castellani) Whitmore; *P. weinbergi*, Mathis and Leger. Habitat : intestine.

Trichomonas intestinalis, (Lambl) Leuckart. **Synonym** (?), *Cercomonas intestinalis*, Davaine. **Habitat** : intestine.

Trichomonas vaginalis, Donne. **Habitat** : vagina.

*Lambli*a *intestinalis*, (Lambl) Blanchard. **Synonyms**, *Hexamitus duodenalis*, Davaine ; *Megastoma entericum*, Grassi. **Habitat** : intestine.

Cercomonas hominis, Davaine. **Synonym** (?), *Trichomonas intestinalis*. **Habitat** : intestine.

SPOROZOA.

Coccidium cuniculi, Rivolta. **Synonyms**, *C. oviforme*, Leuckart, *C. perforans*, Leuckart, *Eimeria stiedæ* (Lindemann), *Eimeria* vel *Coccidium hominis*. **Habitat** : liver.

Coccidium bigeminum, Stiles.

Plasmodium falciparum, Welch. **Synonyms**, *Laverania malariae*, Grassi ; *Plasmodium praecox*, Grassi and Feletti. **Pernicious malaria**.

Plasmodium malariae, (Laveran). **Quartan ague**.

Plasmodium vivax, Grassi and Feletti. **Tertian ague**.

Piroplasma (*Babesia*) *hominis*. **Supposed cause of "Rocky Mountain-Fever" or "Tick-Fever."**

Sarcocystis lindemanni, Rivolta. **Habitat** : muscle.

Sarcocystis immitis, Blanchard. **Habitat** : liver.

Rhinosporidium seeberi, (Wernicke). **Synonym**, *R. kinealyi*, Minchin and Fantham. **Habitat** : nasal mucous membrane, nasal polypi.

INFUSORIA CILIATA.

Balantidium coli, (Malmsten) Stein. Habitat : colon, caecum and rectum.

Balantidium minutum, Schaudinn. Habitat : small intestine, possibly also rectum.

Nyctotherus faba, Schaudinn. Habitat : faeces.

Nyctotherus giganteus, (Krause) Braun. Habitat : faeces.

Nyctotherus africanus (?), Castellani. Habitat : faeces.

ORGANISMS OF UNDETERMINED NATURE.

Spirochæta febris recurrentis, Lebert. **Synonym**, *S. obermeieri*, Cohn. Habitat : blood in relapsing fever.

Spirochæta ictero-hæmorrhagica.

Spirochæta duttoni, Breinl. Habitat : blood in African Tick-fever.

Spirochæta dentium, Koch. Habitat : buccal cavity.

Spirochæta refringens, Schaudinn. Habitat : venereal ulcers.

Spirochæta vincenti, Blanchard. Vincent's angina.

Spirochæta pallida, Schaudinn. **Synonym**, *Treponema pallidum*. Parasite of syphilis.

Spirochæta pertenuis, Castellani. Parasite of yaws.

Cytoryctes vaccinia, Guarnieri. Guarnieri's bodies in vaccinia.

Cytoryctes variolae, Guarnieri. Guarnieri's bodies in variola.

Neuroryctes hydrophobia, Williams. Negri's bodies in hydrophobia.

Cyclasterion febris scarlatinalis, Mallory. Mallory's bodies in scarlet fever.

PLATYHELMINTHES.

CESTODA.

Tænia solium, Linnæus. Habitat : Intestine.

Tænia saginata, Gørze. **Synonym**, *Tænia mediocanellata*,
Küchenmeister. Habitat : Intestine.

Tænia africana, von Linstow. Habitat : Intestine.

Tænia confusa, Ward. Habitat : Intestine.

Tænia hominis, von Linstow. Habitat : Intestine.

Tænia tonkinensis, von Linstow. Habitat : Intestine.

Dipylidium caninum, Linnæus. **Synonym**, *Tænia cucumerina*,
Bloch : *Dipylidium cucumerinum* Leuckart. Habitat :
Intestine.

Hymenolepis murina, Dujardin. **Synonym**, *Tænia nana*, von
Siebold ; *Hymenolepis nana*, Leuckart. Habitat : Intestine.

Hymenolepis diminuta, Rudolph. **Synonym**, *Tænia flavipunctata*,
Weinland. Habitat : Intestine.

Hymenolepis lanceolata, Bloch. Habitat : Intestine.

Davainea madagascariensis. **Synonym**, *Tænia madagascariensis*.
Habitat : Intestine.

Bothriocephalus latus, Linnæus. **Synonyms**, *Dibothriocephalus*
latus, Lühe ; *Diphyllbothrium latum*, Railliet. Habitat :
Intestine.

Bothriocephalus cordatus, Leuckart. **Synonym**, *Dibothriocephalus*
latus. Habitat : Intestine.

Diplogonoporus grandis, Blanchard. Habitat : Intestine.

Diplogonoporus brauni, Léon. Habitat : Intestine.

Braunia jassyensis, Léon. Habitat : Intestine.

Cysticercus cellulosæ, Rudolph. Larval form of *Tænia solium*.
Habitat : various organs and tissues.

Cysticercus acanthotriax, Weinland. Larval form of a doubtful species of *Tænia*.

Cysticercus tenuicollis. Larval form of *Tænia marginata*. Habitat : various organs.

Cysticercus pisiformis. Larval form of *Tænia serrata*. Habitat : soft parts.

Echinococcus hominis. Hydatid, or larval form of *Tænia echinococcus*, von Siebold.

Echinococcus hominis multilocularis. Habitat : various organs and tissues.

Sparganum mansonii, Cobbold. **Synonyms**, *Bothriocephalus liguloides*, Leuckart ; *Bothriocephalus mansonii*, Blanchard. Larval form of an unknown species. Habitat : Subperitoneal tissue, conjunctiva, pleural cavity.

Sparganum proliferum, Stiles. Larval form of an unknown species. Habitat : Subcutaneous tissue.

TREMATODA.

Fasciola hepatica, Linnæus. **Synonym**, *Distoma hepaticum*. Habitat : Liver and biliary ducts.

It is probable that *Distoma ophthalmobium*, Diesing, found in the eye, and *Monostoma lentis*, Nordmann, found in the crystalline lens are immature forms of *Fasciola hepatica*.

Dicrocoelium lanceatum. **Synonyms**, *Fasciola lanceolata*, Rudolph ; *Distoma lanceolatum*, Mehlis. Habitat : Liver, hepatic ducts, intestine.

Clonorchis sinensis var. *minor* and var. *major*. **Synonym**, *Distoma sinense*, Cobbold. Habitat : Liver and biliary ducts.

Opisthorchis felinus, Rivolta. **Synonym**, *Distoma sibiricum*. Habitat : Biliary ducts. Intestine.

Opisthorchis nevermanni. **Synonym**, *Distoma conjunctum*, Cobbold. Habitat : Liver.

Pseudamphistoma truncatum. Habitat : Liver.

Fasciolopsis buski. **Synonym**, *Distoma crassum*, Busk. Habitat : Intestine.

Heterophyes heterophyes. **Synonyms**, *Distoma heterophyes*, von Siebold; *Heterophyes ægyptica*, Manson. **Habitat**: Small intestine.

Gastrodiscus hominis. **Synonym**, *Amphistoma hominis*, Lewis and McConnell. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Fascioletta ilocana, Garrison. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Watsonius watsoni, Stiles and Goldberger. **Synonym**, *Paramphistoma watsoni*, Manson. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Paragonimus westermanni, Braun. **Synonyms**, *Distoma Ringeri*, Cobbold; *Distoma pulmonale*, Baelz. **Habitat**: Lungs.

Schistosomum hæmatobium. **Synonyms**, *Distoma hæmatobium*, Bilharz. *Bilharzia hæmatobia*, Cobbold. **Habitat**: Abdominal and pelvic veins.

Schistosomum japonicum, Katsurada. **Arteries and veins of liver and intestine.**

NEMATHELMINTHES.

NEMATODA.

Ascaris lumbricoides, Linnæus. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Ascaris mystax, Rudolphi. **Synonym**, *Ascaris canis*. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Ascaris maritima, Leuckart. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Ascaris texana. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Oxyuris vermicularis, Bremser. **Synonym**, *Ascaris vermicularis*, Linnæus. **Habitat**: Large intestine and rectum.

Trichocephalus dispar, Rudolphi. **Synonym**, *Trichocephalus trichiurus*, Linnæus. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Trichina spiralis, Owen. **Habitat**: Intestine (adult form), muscle (larval form).

Ankylostoma duodenale, Dubini. **Synonyms**, *Dochmius duodenalis*, Leuckart; *Strongylus duodenalis*, Schneider. **Habitat**: Duodenum.

Necator americanus, Stiles. **Synonym**, *Ankylostoma americanum*, Verdun. **Habitat**: Duodenum.

Trichostrongylus instabilis, Railliet. **Habitat**: Duodenum, stomach.

Trichostrongylus probolurus, Railliet. **Habitat**: Duodenum.

Trichostrongylus vitrinus, Looss. **Habitat**: Duodenum.

Hæmonchus contorius, Rudolphi. **Habitat**: Duodenum.

Nematodirus fordi, Daniels. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Œsophagostoma brumpti, Railliet and Henry. **Habitat**: Wall of large intestine.

Œsophagostoma apiostomum, Leiper. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Œsophagostoma stephanostomum, Stossich. **Habitat**: Wall of large intestine.

Ternidens deminutus, Railliet and Henry. **Habitat**: Large intestine.

Metastrongylus apri. **Habitat**: Lungs and bronchi.

Physaloptera caucasica, von Linstow. **Habitat**: Stomach and intestine.

Physaloptera mordens, Leiper. **Habitat**: Intestine.

Filaria medinensis. **Synonym**, *Dracunculus medinensis*. **Habitat**: Skin and subcutaneous tissue.

Filaria volvulus, Leuckart. **Habitat**: Subcutaneous tissue.

Filaria bancrofti, Cobbold. **Habitat**: Lymphatic vessels.

Microfilaria bancrofti, Manson. **Synonyms**, *Filaria sanguinis hominis nocturna*, Lewis; *Filaria nocturna*, Manson. **Larval form of F. bancrofti**. **Habitat**: Blood.

Filaria loa, Guyon. **Synonym**, *Dracunculus loa*, Cobbold. **Habitat**: Lymphatic spaces of conjunctiva and skin.

- Microfilaria loa*, Manson. **Synonym**, *Filaria sanguinis hominis major*, Manson; *Filaria diurna*. Larval form of *Filaria loa*.
Habitat: Blood.
- Microfilaria brochardi*, Verdun. A larval form. Habitat: Blood.
- Microfilaria perstans*, Manson. **Synonyms**, *Filaria sanguinis hominis minor*, Manson; *F. sanguinis hominis perstans*.
Larval form of *Filaria perstans*. Habitat: Blood.
- Microfilaria demarquaii*, Manson. A doubtful larval form of *Filaria ozzardi*. Habitat: Blood.
- Filaria perstans*, Manson. Habitat: Subperitoneal tissue, mesentery, adrenal.
- Filaria ozzardi*, Manson. A doubtful species. Habitat: Blood.
- Filaria magalhæsi*, Blanchard. Habitat: Left ventricle of heart.
- Filaria lentis*, Diesing. **Synonym**, *Filaria oculi humani*, Nordmann.
Habitat: Eye.
- Filaria conjunctivæ*, Addaris. Habitat: Conjunctiva.
- Filaria equina*. Habitat: Bronchial lymphatics.
- Filaria labialis*, Pane. Habitat: Lips.
- Filaria hominis oris*, Leidy. Habitat: Mouth.
- Filaria taniguchii*, Penel. Habitat: Lymphatics.
- Filaria romanorum*, Sarcani. A doubtful species. Habitat: Blood.
- Filaria kilimaræ*, Kolb. A doubtful species. Habitat: Blood.
- Filaria powelli*, Penel. A doubtful species. Habitat: Blood.
- Filaria gigas*, Prout. Larval form of unknown species. Habitat: Blood.
- Eustrongylus gigas*, Diesing. *Diectophyme visceralis*. Habitat: Kidney and ureter.

Gnathostoma siamense. Habitat : Walls of stomach and intestine ; subcutaneous tissue.

Rhabditis niellyi, Blanchard. Habitat : Skin.

Anguillulina putrefaciens, Kühn. Habitat : Intestine.

Strongyloides stercoralis. Synonyms, *Rhabdonema strongyloides* ; *Leptodera stercoralis*. Habitat : Intestine.

ACANTHOCEPHALA.

Echinorhynchus gigas, Goerze. Habitat : Intestine.

Echinorhynchus hominis, Lambl. Habitat : Intestine.

Echinorhynchus moniliformis, Bremser. Habitat : Intestine.

GORDIACEA.

Gordius aquaticus. Habitat : Alimentary canal.

Gordius chilensis. Habitat : Alimentary canal.

Chordodes alpestris. Habitat : Alimentary canal.

Parachordodes pustulosus. Habitat : Alimentary canal.

HIRUDINEA.

Hirudo medicinalis, Linnæus.

Hirudo troctina, Johnson—Dragon leech.

Hæmopsis sanguisuga,—Horse leech. Synonym, *Limnatis nilotica*.

Hæmadipsa zeylanica—Ceylon leech.

Hæmenteria officinalis—American leech.

Hæmenteria mexicana—Mexican leech.

Hæmenteria ghiliana—Brazilian leech.

ARTHROPODA.

ARACHNIDA.

Linguatula serrata, Frölich. **Synonyms**, *Pentastomum tænioides*; *Pentastomum denticulatum*. **Habitat**: Nasal cavity and frontal sinus (adult form). Liver, peritoneal cavity, spleen, intestine (larval form).

Porocephalus constrictus, von Siebold. **Synonym**, *Pentastomum constrictum*. **Habitat**: Frontal sinus (adult form). Peritoneal cavity, mesentery (larval form).

Porocephalus moniliformis. **Habitat**: Frontal sinus lung (adult form). Peritoneal cavity (larval form).

Demodex folliculorum, Simon and Owen. **Habitat**: Hair follicle.

Sarcoptes scabiei. **Synonym**, *Acarus scabiei*. **Habitat**: Skin.

Leptus autumnalis. Larval form of *Microtrombidium pusillum*. **Synonym**, Harvest bug. **Habitat**: Skin.

Metatrombidium poriceps, Oudemans. Larval form of *Trombidium holosericeum*. **Habitat**: Skin.

Allotrombidium fuliginosum, Verdun. Larval form occasionally parasitic in the skin.

Trombidium striaticeps, Oudemans. Larval form attacking the skin.

Microtrombidium wichmanni, Oudemans.

Microtrombidium vandersandei, Oudemans.

Ixodes ricinus, Linnæus.

Ixodes hexagonus, Leach.

Ixodes bicornis, Neumann.

Ixodes scapularis, Say.

Hyalomma aegyptium, Linnæus.

Rhipocephalus sanguineus, Latreille.

Margaropus annulatus, Say.

Rhipocentor bicornis, Nuttall and Warburton.

Amblyomma americanum, Linnæus.

Amblyomma dissimile, Koch.

Amblyomma hebræum, Koch.

Amblyomma cayennæ, Koch.

Amblyomma maculatum, Koch.

Dermacentor reticulatus, Fabricius.

Argas reflexus, Fabricius.

Argas miniatus, Koch.

Argas persicus, Fischer.

Argas brumpti, Neumann.

Ornithodoros moubata, Murray. Carrier of African tick-fever.

Ornithodoros savignyi, Audouin.

Ornithodoros turicata, Dugès.

Ornithodoros talaje, Guérin—Méneville.

Ornithodoros coriacea, Koch.

Ornithodoros tholozani, Laboulbène.

Ornithodoros megnini, Dugès.

Dermanyssus gallinæ, de Geer.

Aleurobius farinæ, de Geer.

Tyroglyphus siro, Linnæus. Habitat : Skin, intestine.

Glyciphagus domesticus, de Geer.

Rhizoglyphus parasiticus, Dalgetty. Habitat : Auditory meatus.

Pediculoides ventricosus, Newport.

Pseudoleptus arechavalatæ, Bruyant.

Tarsonemus hominis, Dahl. Habitat : Bladder and other internal organs.

INSECTA.

Pediculus capitis—Head-louse.

Pediculus vestimenti—Body-louse. Carrier of typhus and relapsing fever.

Pediculus pubis—Crab-louse.

Menopon pallidum, Nitzach.

Cimex lectularius—Bed-bug. Carrier of relapsing fever.

Cimex hirundinis—Kasau bug.

Cimex rotundatus—Réunion Island bug.

Cimex columbarius, Jenyns.

Cimex boueti, Brumpt.

Reduvius personatus, Fabricius.

Reduvius amœnus. Borneo bug.

Reduvius serratus. Indian bug.

Reduvius cruentus. Bloodthirsty bug.

Conorhinus infestans, King. Argentine bug or benchucha.

Conorhinus megistus, Burmeister. Brazil bug. Carrier of *Trypanosoma cruzi*.

Conorhinus rubrofasciatus. Possibly carrier of *Leishmania donovani*.

Conorhinus sanguisuga.

Pulex irritans—Common flea. Carrier of plague.

Pulex Cheopis, Rothschild. Carrier of plague.

Ctenocephalus canis. Intermediate host of *Leishmania infantum*.

Sarcopsylla penetrans, Linnæus. **Synonym**, *Dermatophilus penetrans*.—Jigger.—Habitat: Skin of foot.

Glossina palpalis—Tsetse fly. Intermediate host of *Trypanosoma gambiense*.

Glossina morsitans—Tsetse fly. Intermediate host of *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*.

Glossina longipennis, Corti.

Glossina fusca. Possibly intermediate host of *Trypanosoma*.

Anopheles maculipennis.

Anopheles bifurcatus.

Anopheles martini, Laveran.

Anopheles vincenti, Laveran.

Anopheles formosaensis.

Anopheles faranti, Laveran.

Myzomyia funesta, Giles.

Myzomyia culicifacies, Giles.

Myzomyia turkhudi, Liston.

Myzomyia superpicta.

Myzomyia christophersi.

Pyretophorus jeyporensis.

Pyretophorus myzomyifacies.

Myzorhynchus pseudopictus.

} Intermediate hosts of malarial
parasites.

Myzorhynchus ziemanni.

Myzorhynchus constani, Laveran.

Myzorhynchus paludis, Theobald.

Nyssorhynchus fuliginosus, Giles.

Nyssorhynchus maculipalpis,
Giles.

Nyssorhynchus theobaldi, Giles.

Nyssorhynchus stephensi, Liston.

Cellia punctata.

Cellia pharoensis, Theobald.

Simulium reptans.

Simulium maculatum.

Phlebotomus papatasi.

Carrier of Sand-fly fever.

Myzomyia rossi, Giles.

Pyretophorus costalis.

Myzorhynchus sinensis.

Cellia argyrotarsus.

Culex pipiens, Linnæus.

Culex sitiens, Wiedermann.

Culex skusei, Giles.

Culex gelidus, Theobald.

Culex fatigans, Wiedermann.—Intermediate host of *filaria bancrofti*.
—Possible carrier of dengue.

Stegomyia calopus.—**Synonym**, *S. fasciata*.—Intermediate host for
filial parasites. Carrier of yellow fever.

Intermediate hosts of malaria
parasites.

Intermediate hosts of malarial
and filial parasites.

Intermediate hosts of filial
parasites.

Stegomyia gracilis.

Anopheles annulipes.

Myzorhynchus peditæniatus.

Nyssorhynchus albimanus.

Intermediate hosts of filarial parasites.

Mansonia uniformis.

Mansonia nero.

Scutomyia albolineata, Giles.

Tæniorhynchus domesticus.

Probable intermediate hosts of *filaria bancrofti*.

Stomoxys calcitrans. Stable-fly—carrier of pathogenic organisms.

DIPTEROUS INSECTS THE LARVÆ OF WHICH ARE CAUSES OF MYIASIS.

Hypoderma bovis, de Geer. Larva, known as *Æstrus hominis*.
Habitat : Skin and subcutaneous tissue.

Hypoderma diana, Brauer. Habitat : Skin.

Hypoderma lineata. De Villers. Habitat : Skin.

Gastrophilus hæmorrhoidalis. Leach. Habitat : Skin and subcutaneous tissue.

Gastrophilus nasalis. Linnæus. Habitat : Skin.

Gastrophilus veterinus. Habitat : Intestine.

Dermatobia cyaniventris. Larva known as Ver Macaque. Habitat : Skin.

Cordylobia anthropophaga. Tumbée fly. Larva known as Ver du Cayor. Probably identical with *Æstrus livingstoni*, Cobbold, and with Lund's larva of the Congo. Habitat : Skin.

Æstrus ovis, Linnæus. Habitat : Nasal cavity, frontal sinus and pharynx.

Rhinoestrus nasalis, Brauer. Habitat : Nasal cavities and frontal sinuses.

Chrysomyia macellaria. Fabricius. Larva known as screw-worm.

Habitat : Nasal cavity, frontal sinus and open wounds.

Lucilia cæsar. Habitat : Intestine and open wounds.

Lucilia sericata. Habitat : Skin.

Calliphora vomitoria. Linnæus. Habitat : Nasal cavity and open wounds.

Calliphora erythrocephala. Habitat : Nasal cavity and open wounds.

Calliphora limensis. Habitat : Nasal cavity.

Sarcophaga carnaria. Linnæus. Habitat : Subcutaneous tissue.

Sarcophaga magnifica. Scheiner. Habitat : Subcutaneous tissue.

Sarcophaga ruficornis. Habitat : Skin and subcutaneous tissue.

Sarcophaga latifrons. Fallen. Habitat : Auditory meatus.

Anthomyia pluvialis. Habitat : Skin and auditory meatus.

Homalomyia canicularis. Habitat : Intestine, bladder and urethra.

Homalomyia scalaris. Habitat : Intestine.

Homalomyia incisurata. Habitat : Intestine.

Auchmeromyia luteola. Habitat : Skin.

Piophilæ casei, Linnæus. Habitat : Intestine.

Teichomyza fusca, Macquart. Habitat : Intestine.

Hydrothæa meteorica. Habitat : Intestine.

Musca domestica. Habitat : Intestine and open wounds—carrier of pathogenic bacteria.

Cyrtoneura stabulans. Habitat : Intestine and open wounds.

Helophilus pendulinus. Larva, rat-tailed. Habitat : Intestine.

Eristalis tenax. Larva, rat-tailed. Habitat : Intestine.

Eristalis dimidiatus. Larva, rat-tailed. Habitat : Intestine.

VEGETABLE PARASITES.

I. FISSION-FUNGI OR SCHIZOMYCETES. **Synonym, BACTERIA.**

Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus.

„ „ *albus.*

„ „ *citreus.*

Common causes of suppuration; occur in cutaneous pustules, boils, carbuncles, localised abscesses, deep and visceral inflammations, catarrhs of mucous membranes; and may be causes of septicæmia.

Streptococcus pyogenes.

A cause of local abscess, diffuse inflammation of connective tissue, erysipelas, endocarditis, meningitis, and septicæmia,

Diplococcus pneumoniae. **Synonym, Pneumococcus.**

A cause of lobar and lobular pneumonia, and of other pneumococcal infections.

Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis. **Synonym, Meningococcus.**

The cause of epidemic cerebro-spinal fever, and of some other forms of meningitis.

Micrococcus catarrhalis.

Found in certain cases of broncho-pneumonia and other catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract.

Diplococcus gonorrhoeæ. **Synonym, Gonococcus.**

The cause of gonorrhoea, and of other gonococcal infections.

Micrococcus tetragenus.

Found in abscess of the gums, in cavities of the lung in pulmonary tuberculosis, and may be a cause of general infection.

Micrococcus Melitensis. **Synonym, micrococcus Brucei.**

The cause of Mediterranean fever.

Bacillus anthracis.

The cause of anthrax.

Bacillus perfringens. **Synonyms,** *Bacillus Welchii*, *Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus*.

The cause of some cases of gas gangrene.

Bacillus œdematis maligni. **Synonym,** *Vibrion septique*.

The cause of malignant œdema, and some cases of gas gangrene.

Bacillus pyocyaneus.

May be a cause of abscess, and of septicæmia.

Bacillus tetani.

The cause of tetanus.

Bacillus mallei.

The cause of acute glanders and farcy.

Bacillus fusiformis, found in Vincent's angina.

Bacillus pestis.

The cause of plague.

Bacillus, Ducrey's (the cause of soft sore).

Bacillus lepræ.

The cause of leprosy.

Bacillus proteus.

A cause of cystitis and of wound infection.

Bacillus coryzæ. **Synonym,** *Bacillus segmentosus*.

Bacillus diphtheriæ.

Bacillus pertussis.

Bacillus tuberculosis.

Hominis.

Bovis.

Avium.

Bacillus coli.

An occasional cause of local inflammation, and of septicæmia.

Bacillus typhosus.

The cause of typhoid fever.

Bacillus paratyphosus A.

The cause of certain cases of paratyphoid fever.

Bacillus paratyphosus B.

The cause of certain cases of paratyphoid fever.

Bacillus enteritidis (Gärtner).

A cause of epidemic food poisoning.

Bacillus dysenteriæ.

Shiga.

Flexner.

Causes of bacterial dysentery.

Bacillus influenzæ.

Spirillum cholerae. **Synonyms,** *Cemma bacillus*, *Bacillus cholerae* (Koch). *Vibrio cholerae.*

The cause of Asiatic cholera.

II. BUDDING FUNGI, OR BLASTOMYCETES.

Blastomyces albicans. **Synonym,** *Oïdium albicans.*

The cause of thrush.

Blastomyces dermatitidis.

The cause of some chronic ulcerative lesions of the skin.

III. HYPHAL-FUNGI, OR HYPHOMYCETES.

Actinomyces bovis. **Synonym,** *Streptothrix bovis.*

A cause of actinomycosis.

Actinomyces Maduræ. **Synonym**, *Streptothrix maduræ*.

Found in the white variety of Madura disease.

The black variety of Madura disease is due to undetermined forms of vegetable micro-organisms.

Actinomyces Eppingeri. **Synonym**, *Streptothrix asteroides*.

A cause of actinomycosis.

Sporothrix Schenckii.

A cause of infective granuloma.

Sporotrichon Beurmanni.

Cause of Sporotrichosis.

Achorion Schönleinii.

The cause of favus.

Microsporon Audouini.

A cause of ringworm of the scalp.

Microsporon furfur.

The cause of pityriasis versicolor.

Microsporon minutissimum.

The cause of erythrasma.

Trichophyton megalosporon endothrix.

A cause of ringworm.

Trichophyton megalosporon ectothrix.

The cause of tinea sycosis, and some cases of ringworm of the nails.

Aspergillus fumigatus.

A cause of infective granuloma and found in old vomicae.

Aspergillus flavus.

Aspergillus niger.

Mucor mucedo.

} Causes of aural mycosis.

INDEX.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

ABD

- Abdomen, injuries of, 158.
 — paracentesis of, 176.
 Abdominal pregnancy, 122.
 — section (Laparotomy), 177.
 — wall, fissure of, 209.
 — — imperfect development of musculature, with or without dilatation and hypertrophy of ureters and bladder, 208.
 — — and cavity, operations on, 176.
 — — — incision of abscess, or hæmatoma of, 176.
 Abnormal descent of ovary into groin or labium majus, 206.
 — lobulation of liver (malformation), 204.
 Abortion, 122.
 — induction of, 185.
 Abrasion, 159.
 Abrus precatorius, Poison (Jequirity), 214.
 Abscess. *See under inflammation of organs or structures concerned.*
 — acute, incision of, 162.
 — chronic, incision and drainage of, 162.
 — — with erosion and immediate suture, 162.
 — — erosion and drainage, excision of; aspiration of, 162.
 — of bone, evacuation of, 166.
 — — brain, 10.
 — — breast, incision of, 175.
 — — eyelids, 32.
 — — gums (Gumboil), 79.
 — intracranial, evacuation of, 168.
 — ischio-rectal, 95.
 — — lacrymal sac, 34.
 — — liver, pyæmic, traumatic, tropical, 98.
 — lumbar, 133.
 — mammary, sub-mammary, 66.
 — of Nabothian glands, 115.
 — — neck, operation for, 174.
 — operations on (by various means), 161.
 — — orbit, 35.
 — arametric, 114.
 — arimetric, 114.
 — trityphlitic, operation for, 178.
 — Pas, 133.
 — reo-pharyngeal, 87.
 — reb-pharyngeal, incision of, 175.
 — — vine, 132.
 Absent of anus, 204.
 — — aerior nares, 196.
 — — bcg, complete or partial, 209.
 — — clitis, 207.
 — — Falcian tubes, 206.
 — — mamml, 207.

ACT

- Absence of nipple, 207.
 — — ovary, 206.
 — — perineal body, 207.
 — — reproductive glands (Gonads), 207.
 — — sweat glands, 209.
 — — testicle, one or both, 205.
 — — thoracic duct, 207.
 — — uterus or vagina, 206.
 — or arrest of development of vulva, 207.
 Absinthe, Poison, 215.
 Absorption of dentine, cement, enamel, 77.
 Acanthocephala, species of, 229.
 Acanthosis nigricans, 142.
 Acardiac fœtus, 210.
 Acarus scabiei, 145, 230.
 Accessory adrenals, diseases of, 62.
 — Fallopian tube, cysts of, 192.
 — ostium (Fallopian tube), 206.
 — pancreas, 204.
 — sinuses, diseases of, 43.
 — — operations on, 172.
 — spleen, diseases of, 54.
 — thyroid glands, 204.
 Accommodation, disorders of mechanism of, 30.
 Accommodative asthenopia, 30
 Acetanilide, Poison, 213.
 Acetic acid, Poison, 213.
 Acetonæmia, 51, 103.
 Acetone bodies in urine, 156.
 Acetylene, poisoning by, 218.
 Achalasia of œsophagus, cardiac orifice, 87.
 Achondropiasia, 130.
 Achorion Schœnleinii (parasite), 144, 240.
 Achromia of iris, 194.
 — — retina (malformation), 195.
 Achylia, 89.
 Acids and acid salts, Poisons, 213.
 Acne, cheloid, 147.
 — frontalis (varioliiformis), 146.
 — keratosa, 146.
 — scrofulosorum, 144, 146.
 — varioliiformis (acne frontalis), 146.
 Aconitine, Poison, 214.
 Aconitum ferox, Poison (Bikh), 214.
 — Napellus, Poison (Monkshood), 214.
 Acquired deformities, 138.
 — syphilis. *See Syphilis.* 4.
 Acrocyanosis, 48.
 Acromegaly, 63, 128.
 — of jaws, 88.
 Acro paræsthesia, 15.
 Actinomyces Maduræ, 240.
 — bovis (streptothrix bovis), 239.
 — Eppingeri (streptothrix asteroides), 240,

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

ACT

- Actinomycosis, 1.
- of adrenals, 61.
- — bone, 129.
- — intestine, 92.
- — jaws, 83.
- — kidney, 150.
- — liver, 99.
- — lung, 74.
- — mammary gland, 66.
- — mouth, 82.
- — skin, 144.
- — spine, 133.
- — spleen, 54.
- — stomach, 88.
- — tongue, 84.
- — ureter, 152.
- Action of heart, disordered, 46
- Acupressure, 163.
- Acute delirious mania, 17.
- delirium, 17.
- inflammation. *See* under inflammation of organs or structures concerned.
- inflammatory œdema of larynx, 68.
- miliary tuberculosis of skin, 144.
- poliomyelitis, 8.
- rheumatism. *See* rheumatic fever, 3.
- yellow atrophy, subacute yellow atrophy of liver, 99.
- Adalin, Poison, 214.
- Adams Stokes's Disease, 46.
- Adamantinoma (cystic epithelial odontoma), 188.
- Addison's Disease, 143.
- — and adrenal insufficiency, 61.
- Adenoid vegetations, 87.
- — removal of, 172.
- Adeno-fibroma, 189.
- Adenoma, 189.
- papilliferous, 189.
- Adeno-myxoma, 189.
- Adhesion of cardiac valves, 45.
- — Fallopiian tube, 113.
- — labia, 119.
- — labia minora, 207.
- — penis to scrotum, 105.
- Adhesions, peritoneal, separation of, 176.
- Adiposis dolorosa, 64.
- Adiposo-genito-skeletal dystrophy (with reversible sexual infantilism in adults), 63.
- Adrenal extract, poisoning by, 218.
- Adrenalism, therapeutic, 61.
- Adrenals, absence of, partial or complete, 205.
- accessory, diseases of, 62.
- actinomycosis of, 61.
- cysts of, 61.
- degeneration and infiltration of — Calcareous, fatty, hyaline, lardaceous, 61.

ALK

- Adrenals, diseases of, 60.
- embolism of, 61.
- fibrosis of, 61.
- hæmorrhage of, 61.
- hyperplasia of, 61.
- hypoplasia of, 61.
- inflammation of, 60.
- insufficiency of (Addison's Disease), 61.
- new growth of, 61.
- result of disordered function of—Hirsuties, obesity, physical and sexual precocity, 61.
- results of infective and toxic conditions, including therapeutic adrenalism, 61.
- syphilis of, 61.
- thrombosis of, 61.
- tuberculosis of, 61.
- Aerophagia, 90.
- Aestivo-autumnal malaria, 2.
- Æthusa Cynapium, Poison (Fool's parsley), 215.
- Affections connected with pregnancy, 121.
- — — parturition, 123.
- — — consequent on parturition, 125.
- of retinal blood vessels, 27.
- — the whole eyeball, 29.
- Agalactia, 66.
- Agaricineæ, Poison, 215.
- Agaracine, Poison, 215.
- Agnathia, 198.
- Ague, quartan, 2.
- benign tertian, 2.
- sub-tertian, 2.
- æstivo-autumnal, 2.
- malignant, 2.
- malarial cachexia, 2.
- and varieties. *See* Malaria, 2.
- Air, entrance of into veins as cause of sudden death after delivery, 126.
- Albinism, 143.
- malformation, 209.
- Albuminuria, 155.
- functional, 155.
- — athletic, 155.
- — dietetic, 155.
- — orthostatic, 155.
- — paroxysmal, 155.
- Albuminuric retinitis, 28.
- — — *See* Renal neuro-retinitis, 28.
- Albumosuria, 155.
- myelopathic, 155.
- Alcohol, poison, 213.
- insanity due to, 18.
- Aleppo sore (parasite of), 221.
- Aleurobius farinæ, 231.
- Alimentary canal and accessory glands, malformation of, 203.
- Alkalies, caustic, Poison, 212.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

ALK

Alkaline and earthy bases, daily excess or deficiency of, in urine, 155.
 Alkaptonuria, 103, 155.
 Allantois, persistence of at umbilicus (Persistent urachus), malformation, 209.
Allotrombidium fuliginosum, 230.
 Alopecia, 147.
 — areata, 147.
 Alterations in pigmentation of skin, 143.
 Altered arterial pressure, 49.
 Alternating action of heart, 46.
 — insanity, 17.
 Alveolar sarcoma, 190.
 Alveoli, diseases of, 78.
 Amaurosis. *See* Amblyopia, 29.
 Amaurotic family idiocy, 12, 27.
Amblyomma americanum, 231.
 — cayennense, 231.
 — dissimile, 231.
 — hebræum, 231.
 — maculatum, 231.
 Amblyopia and Amaurosis, 29.
 Amenorrhœa, 120.
 Ametropia, anomaly of refraction, 30.
 Ammonia, Poison, 212.
 — vapour of, 218.
 Amœbiasis, 1.
 Amphibia, venom of, 218.
Amphistoma hominis, 226.
 Amputations, 167.
 — primary, secondary, 167.
 Amyl alcohol, Poison, 213.
 Amylene hydrate, Poison, 214.
 Amyl nitrite, poisoning by, 218.
 — — poison, 214.
 Amyloid degeneration (waxy or lardaceous).
See under Degeneration of various organs.
 Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, 7.
 Anæmia, and varieties, 51.
 — chronic splenic, 54.
 — of brain, 10.
 — — membranous labyrinth, 39.
 — pernicious, 51.
 Anæmic necrosis of mucous membrane of bronchi, 71.
 — — — — — trachea, 70.
 Anæsthesia, 15.
 — of larynx, 69.
 — — tongue, 84.
 Anæsthetic leprosy. *See* Leprosy, 2.
 Anacardiaceæ (cutaneous irritants), 218.
 Anal fissure, incision or excision of, 178.
 — stula, incision or excision of, 178.
Ananirta cocculus, Poison (cocculus indicus, Leant nut), 215.
 Anapylaxis, 157.
 Anasæra, 139.
 Anastomosis, intestinal, 178.
 — of lymphatic vessel with vein, 164.
 — — nerve, 164.
 Aneurysm,

ANK

Aneurysm by anastomosis, 48.
 — of arteries, 48.
 — arterio-arterial, 48.
 — arterio-cardiac, 48.
 — arterio-venous, 48.
 — artificial coagulation of blood by acupuncture, 163.
 — — — — — electrolysis, 163.
 — — — — — galvano puncture, 163.
 — — — — — insertion of wire into sac, 163.
 — — — — — stasis, 163.
 — — branches of pulmonary artery, 74.
 — — cardiac valves, 45.
 — cirroid, 48, 188.
 — compression of artery on proximal side, 163.
 — — — — — sac, direct or by flexion,
 — dissecting, 48.
 — excision of sac, 162.
 — fusiform, 48.
 — of heart, 46.
 — incision for suppuration around sac, 163.
 — ligature of artery or arteries, 162.
 — — — — — distal, 162.
 — — — — — proximal, 162.
 — miliary, 48.
 — operations for, 162.
 — racemose, 48.
 — reconstruction of artery in, 163.
 — saccular, 48.
 Aneurysmal erosion of spine, 133.
 — varix, 49.
 Aneurysmorrhaphy, 163.
 Angina pectoris, 46.
 — Vincent's, 238.
 — — cause of, 238.
 Angio-keratoma, 142.
 Angio-neurotic œdema, 48.
 Angio-sarcoma (Periangeal sarcoma), 190.
Anguillulina putrefaciens, 229.
 Angular curvature, 132.
 Anidrosis, 147.
 Aniline, and other amido compounds, Poison, 213.
 — dyes, Poison, 213.
 — poisoning by, 218.
 Animal extracts, poisoning by, 218.
 — poisons, 218.
 — parasites, 220.
 Aniridia, malformation, 194.
 Anisocoria. *See* Inequality of pupils, 23.
 Ankle, injuries of, 158.
Ankyloblepharon, 33.
 — operation for, 69.
 Ankylosis of joints, 132.
 — of crico-arytenoid articulation, 69.
 — of spine, and varieties of, 132, 133.
Ankylostoma duodenale (dochmius duodenalis), 227.
 — americanum, 227.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

ANN

- Annular calcification of arteries, 47.
 — scleritis, 22.
Anopheles annulipes, 235.
 — *bifurcatus*, 233.
 — *faranti*, 233.
 — *formosaensis*, 233.
 — *maculipennis*, 233.
 — *martini*, 233.
 — *vincenti*, 233.
Anophthalmia, malformation, 194.
Anorexia, 90.
Anosmia, 42.
 Anteflexion of uterus, 116.
 Anteposition of uterus, 116.
 Anteversion of uterus, 116.
 Anterior or posterior dichotomy, 211.
 — — synechia, operation for, 170.
 Anterior nares, supernumerary (malformation), 196.
 Anterior nares and nose absent (malformation), 196.
Anthomyia pluvialis, 236.
Anthraxis (Coal miner's lung), 73.
Anthrax, 1.
 — of intestines, 92.
 — — lung, 74.
 — — skin, 144.
 — — stomach, 88.
Antiaris Toxicaria (Upas tree), Poison, 215.
 Antimony, Poison, 212.
Antrum, diseases of, 36.
Anus, absence of, 204.
 — fissure of, 95.
 — fistula in ano, 96.
 — imperforate, 97.
 — malformation of, 97.
 — new growths of, 96.
 — operations on, 178.
 — prolapse of, 96.
 — pruritus of, 96.
 — removal of new growth of, 178.
 — stricture of, 96.
 — syphilis of, 96.
Aorta arising from right ventricle (malformation), 201.
 — malformation of, 201.
 — and pulmonary artery, transposition of, 201.
 — — — stenosis of (malformation), 201.
Aortic arch, anomalies of branches of (malformation), 201.
Aphakia (malformation), 194.
Aphasia, 15.
Aplastic anæmia, 51.
 Appendicectomy in stage of acute or chronic inflammation, 178.
Appendicitis, and varieties of, 91.
Appendicostomy, 178.
Appendix cæci, absence of, 204.

ART

- Appendix, removal of, 178.
Appetite, excessive (*Bulimia*), 90.
 — loss of, 90.
 — perversion of (*Pica*), 90.
 Application of styptics, 164.
 — — — chemical, 164.
 — — — physiological, 164.
 — — — mechanical, 164.
 — — — thermal, 164.
Apoplexy, 12.
Apomorphine, Poison, 214.
Apraxia, 15.
Aqua fortis (Nitric acid), Poison, 213.
 — *fortia* (Nitrohydrochloric acid), Poison, 213.
Arachnida, species of, 230.
Arachnoid, inflammation of, cerebral, 8; spinal, 6.
Arcus senilis, 22.
Areola, eczema of, 65.
 — inflammation of, 65.
 — Paget's disease of, 65.
Areolar tissue, boil of, 139.
 — — carbuncle of, 139.
 — — cysts of, 139.
 — — diseases of, 139.
 — — elephantiasis of, 139.
 — — emphysema of, 139.
 — — erysipelas of, 139.
 — — fat necrosis of, 139.
 — — fibrosis of, 139.
 — — foreign bodies in, 139.
 — — gout of, 139.
 — — hæmorrhage of, 139.
 — — inflammation of (*Cellulitis*), and varieties of, 139.
 — — injuries of, 139.
 — — myxœdema of, 139.
 — — new growths of, 139.
 — — œdema of (*Dropsy*, *anasarca*), 139.
 — — parasitic disease of, 139.
 — — rheumatic nodule of, 139.
 — — syphilis of, 139.
Argas brumpti, 231.
 — *miniatus*, 231.
 — *persicus*, 231.
 — *reflexus*, 231.
Argentine bug (*Benchuca*), 232.
 Arrested development of anterior parts of cranial axis, brain and face, 198.
Arsenic, Poison, 212.
Arseniuretted hydrogen, poisoning by, 218.
Artemisia Absinthium (*Absinth*), Poison, 15.
 — *maritima* (Worm-seed), Poison, 215.
Arteria centralis retinæ, embolism of, 8.
 — — — thrombosis of, 28.
Arterial disease, dementia from, 18.
 — pressure, 49.
 — abnormal high pressure, 49.
 — — low pressure, 49.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

ART

Arteries, anastomosis, operation, 162.
 — aneurysm, and varieties of, 48.
 — atheromatous erosion of, 47.
 — atrophy of muscular coat, 47.
 — calcification of, 47.
 — degeneration, and varieties of, 47.
 — diseases of, 47.
 — elongation, tortuosity, accompanied by dilatation, 48.
 — grafting of, 162.
 — hypertrophy of muscular coat, 47.
 — hyperplasia of, 47.
 — inflammation of, 47.
 — ligature of, 162.
 — narrowing or occlusion of, 48.
 — new growths, malformations, injuries of, 49.
 — operations on, 162.
 — rupture of, and causes, 48.
 — sclerosis of, 47.
 — suture of wound of, 162.
 — syphilis of, 47.
 — temporary constriction of, 162.
 — tuberculosis of, 48.
 — vasomotor disorders of, 48.
 Arterio-arterial aneurysm, 48.
 — cardiac, 48.
 — venous, 48.
 Arterio sclerosis, 47.
 — — of kidney, 150.
 Arteriotomy, 162.
 Arteritis, 47.
 — endarteritis, 47.
 — mesarteritis, 47.
 — periarteriitis nodosa, 47.
 Arthrectomy, 167.
 — for foreign body, 166.
 — — loose body, 166.
 — — torn interarticular cartilage, 166.
 Arthritic muscular atrophy, 135.
 Arthritis, and varieties of, 130.
 Arthrodesis, 167.
 Arthroplasty, 167.
 Arthropoda, 220, 230.
 — venom of, 218.
 Arthrotomy, 166.
 Artificial pupil, making of, 170.
 Arum maculatum (Lords-and-Ladies), Poison, 215.
 Ascaris lumbricoides, 226.
 — maritima, 226.
 — mystax, 226.
 — texana, 226.
 — vermicularis, 226.
 Ascending aorta, stenosis of, 221.
 Ascites, and varieties of, 102.
 — chyliform, 102.
 — chylous, 102.
 Asiatic cholera, 2.
 Aspergillosis, 1.
 — of lung, 74.

ATR

Aspergillosis of nose, 43.
 Aspergillus fumigatus, 240.
 — flavus, 240.
 — niger, 240.
 Asphyxia of child, 127.
 — — — livida, 127.
 — — — pallida, 127.
 Aspiration of abscess, 162.
 — cyst, 161.
 Associated nuclear palsies, 11.
 Asthenopia. *See* Fatigue of ciliary muscle, 30.
 Asthma, 71.
 — thymic, 58.
 Astigmatism, 30.
 Ataxic paraplegia, 7.
 Ataxy, 13.
 — cerebellar, 13.
 — spinal, 13.
 Atelectasis, 74.
 Ateleiosis, 64.
 Atheroma, 47.
 Athetosis, 13.
 Athyroidism and Hypothyroidism, 59.
 Atony of intestines, 95.
 — of stomach, 89.
 — uterus, 124.
 Atresia of auditory meatus (malformation), 195.
 — cervix uteri, 117, 206.
 — — os uteri, 117.
 — — — external, 117.
 — — — internal, 117.
 — — Eustachian tube, 38.
 — hepatic ducts or of the common bile duct (malformation), 204.
 — œsophagus, 203.
 — pyloric canal (malformation), 203.
 — urethra, 206.
 — vagina, 118.
 — vulva (congenital), 119.
 Atropa Belladonna (Deadly Nightshade), Poison, 215.
 Atrophic conditions of skin, 143.
 Atrophy, arthritic, 135.
 — of brain, 10.
 — — bladder, 152.
 — — bone, 128.
 — — gums, 79.
 — — heart, 46.
 — — iris, 23.
 — — kidney, 149.
 — — liver, 99.
 — — lung, 74.
 — — lymphatic glands, 55.
 — — mammary gland, 66.
 — — muscles, 135.
 — — muscular coat of arteries, 47.
 — — myelopathic, 135.
 — — myopathic, 135.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

ATR

- Atrophy of nails, 148.
 — neural, 135.
 — — optic nerve, 28.
 — — ovary, 112.
 — — pancreas, 97.
 — — pituitary gland, 63.
 — premature, of thymus, 58.
 — of prostate, 107.
 — — spine, 133.
 — — spleen, 53.
 — — stomach, 88.
 — — testes, 111.
 — — thyroid, 59.
 — and hemiatrophy of tongue, 83.
 — of uterus, senile, 115.
 — — vagina, 118.
 — — vulva, 119.
 Atropine, Poison, 215.
 Auchmeromyia lateola, 236.
 Auditory nerve, degeneration of, 40.
 — — diseases of, 40.
 — — inflammation of, 40.
 — — new growth of, 40.
 — — syphilis of, 40.
 — vertigo. *See* Vertigo, 14.
 Auricle, diseases of, 35.
 — fissure of, operation for, 172.
 — furuncle of, operation for, 172.
 — new growths and cysts, operations for, 172.
 — prominent, operation for, 172.
 — supernumerary, 195.
 Auricular fibrillation, 46.
 Auricular flutter, 46.
 Auriculo-ventricular orifices, stenosis or obliteration of (malformation), 200.
 Auriculo-ventricular orifices and valves, malformation of, 200.
 Axes, spinal, incomplete separation of, 211.
 Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus (*B. perfringens*, *B. welchii*), 238.
 — anthracis, 238.
 — cholerae, 239.
 — coli, 239.
 — coryzae (*B. segmentosus*), 238.
 — diphtheriae, 238.
 — Ducrey's, 104.5, 238.
 — dysenteriae (Shiga, Flexner), 239.
 — enteritidis (Gärtner), 239.
 — fusiformis, 238.
 — influenzae, 239.
 — leprae, 238.
 — mallei, 238.
 — oedematis maligni (*Vibrio septique*), 238.
 — paratyphosus A, B, 239.
 — pestis, 238.
 — pertussis, 238.
 — proteus, 238.

BLA

- Bacillus pyocyaneus, 238.
 — tetani, 238.
 — tuberculosis (*hominis*, *bovis*, *avium*), 238.
 — typhosus, 239.
 Back, injuries of, 158.
 Bacteriuria, 156.
 Balanitis, 104.
 Baldness, 147.
 Barbitone, Poison, 214.
 Barium, Poison, 212.
 Bartholin's gland, removal or incision of, 184.
 Base of skull, malformation of, 198.
 Basedow's disease. *See* Hyperthyroidism, 59.
 Bazin's disease, 144.
 Beaded hairs, 147.
 Bear's foot, Poison, 216.
 Bed bug, 232.
 Bedsore, 141.
 Belladonna, 215.
 Benchuca (Argentine bug), 232.
 Benign epithelial tumour of hair follicles, 189.
 Benzene and Benzol, Poison, 214.
 Benzene and other volatile hydrocarbons of the aromatic series, poisoning by, 219.
 Benzol, poisoning by, 219.
 Beri-beri, 103.
 Betacaine hydrochloride (Eucaine), Poison, 214.
 Bhang, Poison, 215.
 Bikh (*Aconitum ferox*), Poison, 215.
 Bile ducts, diseases of. *See* diseases of Gall-bladder and ducts, 101.
 — — operations on, 179.
 Billharzia hæmatobia, 226.
 Biliary colic, 101.
 — fistula, 101.
 Bilobed placenta, 207.
 Birth, premature, 127.
 Bismuth, Poison, 212.
 Bisulphide of carbon, Poison, 219.
 Bitter apple (*Colocynthis*), Poison, 215.
 Black tongue, 84.
 Blackwater fever, 1.
 Bladder, atrophy of, 152.
 — concretion or calculus of, 153.
 — constriction of, malformation, 205.
 — cystocele of, 153.
 — dilatation of, 153.
 — diseases of, 152.
 — diverticulum of, 205.
 — ectopia of, 205.
 — fistula, and varieties, 153.
 — foreign bodies, 154.
 — hernia of, 153.
 — hypertrophy of, 153.
 — inflammation (cystitis), and varieties of, 152.

BLA

- Bladder**, irritability of, 153.
 — injuries of, 154.
 — inversion of, 153.
 — malformations of, 154, 205.
 — neuralgia of, 153.
 — new growths of, 154.
 — operations on, 180.
 — over-distension of, 153.
 — paralysis of, 154.
 — parasitic disease of, 154.
 — plastic operation on, 181.
 — prolapse of mucous membrane of, 153.
 — puncture of, 180.
 — removal of new growth, 181.
 — rupture of, 153.
 — — intra-peritoneal, 153.
 — — extra-peritoneal, 153.
 — sacculation of, 153.
 — sounding of, 180.
 — spasm of, 153.
 — suture of, 180.
 — syphilis of, 154.
 — tuberculosis of, 154.
Blastomyces albicans (*Oidium albicans*), 239.
 — dermatitidis, 239.
Blastomycetes (Budding fungi), 289.
Blastomycosis, 1.
 — of skin, 144.
Blepharitis. *See* Diseases of eyelids, 31.
Blepharoplasty, 169.
Blepharospasm, 32.
Blindness, day, 29.
 — night, 29.
Blocked pupil, 23.
Blood, acetonæmia, 51.
 — anæmia, and varieties, 51.
 — diseases of, 51.
 — eosinophilia, 52.
 — erythræmia (polycythæmia rubra), 52.
 — hæmophilia, 52.
 — hæmolytic jaundice, 51.
 — hæmoglobinuria, 51.
 — infection, 51.
 — leukæmia (leucocythæmia), and varieties, 52.
 — leucocytosis, 52.
 — lymphatosis, 52.
 — methæmoglobinæmia, 51.
 — parasitic disease, 52.
 — purpura, 51.
 — — hæmorrhagic, 51.
 — — Henoch's purpura, 51.
 — — scorbutic purpura, 51.
 — septicæmia and pyæmia, 51.
 — sulph-hæmoglobinæmia, 51.
Bloodthirsty bug, 232.
Blood vessels, diseases of, 47-50.

BON

- Bodo** (*Prowazekia*) *cruzi*, 221.
Body louse, 232.
Body wall, malformation of, 208.
Boil of areolar tissue, 139.
Bone, abscess of, 128.
 — actinomycosis of, 129.
 — atrophy of, 128.
 — callus, excessive formation of, 128.
 — cranio-cleido-dysostosis, 129.
 — cysts of, 129.
 — diseases of, 128.
 — enucleation of new growth, 166.
 — evacuation of abscess, 166.
 — excision, partial or complete, 166.
 — fragilitas ossium, 129.
 — gigantism, 128.
 — gout of, 129.
 — grafting of, 166.
 — hypertrophy of, 128.
 — inflammation of (*Osteitis*), and varieties of, 128.
 — injuries of, 129.
 — leontiasis ossea, 128.
 — leprosy of, 129.
 — madura disease of, 129.
 — malformation of, 129.
 — mollities ossium, 129.
 — myelomatosis of (*Multiple myeloma*), 129.
 — new growths of, 129.
 — operations on, 166.
 — osteitis deformans, 128.
 — osteo-genesis imperfecta, 129.
 — osteomyelitis of, 128.
 — — — acute, 128.
 — — — chronic, 128.
 — parasitic disease of, 129.
 — pulmonary osteo-arthritis, 128.
 — removal of sequestra from, 166.
 — rickets, 129.
 — scurvy, 129.
 — spontaneous fracture of, 129.
 — sporotrichosis of, 129.
 — syphilis of, 129.
 — trephining, 166.
 — tuberculosis of, 129.
 — wiring, plating, or otherwise uniting fractured bone, 166.
Bones and cartilages, dislocation and displacement of, 160.
 — — — fracture of, 160.
 — absence of particular bones, 209.
Bony labyrinth, absorption and perforation by cholesteatoma, 39.
 — — — caries of, 39.
 — — — diseases of, 39.
 — — — necrosis of, 39.
 — — — obliteration of cavity, 39.
 — — — otosclerosis, 39.
 — — — malformations of, 39.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

BON

- Bony labyrinth, new growths of, 39.
 — — syphilis of, 39.
 — — injuries of, 39.
 Borneo bug, 232.
 Boron, Poison, 213.
Bothriocephalus cordatus, 224.
 — *latus*, 224.
 — *liguloides*, 225.
 — *mansoni*, 225.
 Botulism, 1.
 Boulimia, 90.
 Bradycardia, 46.
 Brain, abscess of, 10.
 — absence or defect of parts (malformation), 194.
 — anæmia, of 10.
 — associated nuclear palsies, 11.
 — atrophy of, 10.
 — bulbar paralysis, 11.
 — cyst of, 11.
 — diseases of, 10.
 — diseases of arteries, veins, and sinuses, 11.
 — encephalocele, of, 11.
 — foreign bodies, removal of, 168.
 — hæmorrhage of, 10.
 — hydrocephalus, 11.
 — hyperæmia, 10.
 — inflammation of (Encephalitis), 10.
 — injuries of, 11.
 — malformations of, 11, 193.
 — necrosis (from vascular occlusion by thrombosis, embolism, or pressure), 10.
 — new growths, 11.
 — occlusion of vessels by thrombosis, embolism, pressure, 10.
 — operations on, 168.
 — parasites, 11.
 — poli-encephalitis of, 10.
 — porencephaly, 10.
 — sclerosis of, 10.
 — shell shock of, 11.
 — softening of, 10.
 — syphilis of, 11.
 — tuberculosis of, 11.
 Branchial cyst, 192.
 Branchial or visceral clefts, irregular development of (malformations), 197.
Braunia jassyensis, 224.
 Brazil bug, 232.
 Brazilian leech, 229.
 Breast, diseases of, 65.
 — incision of abscess of, 175.
 — malformations of, 207.
 — operations on, 175.
 — paracentesis of cyst of, 175.
 — removal of cyst or new growth from, 175.
 — removal of, partial or complete, 175.
 Bright's disease, and varieties of. *See note on Fibrosis of kidney*, 149.

BUT

- Bromidrosis, 146.
 Bromine, Poison, 213.
 — poisoning by, 219.
 Bromural, Poison, 214.
 Bronchi, dilatation of (Bronchiectasis), 71.
 — diseases of, 71.
 — leprosy of, 72.
 — necrosis of cartilage of, 71.
 — perichondritis of, 71.
 — tuberculosis of, 72.
 — and bronchioles, anæmic necrosis of mucous membrane of, 71.
 — — — asthma, 71.
 — — — compression of, 71.
 — — — foreign bodies in, 72.
 — — — diphtheria of, 72.
 — — — hæmoptysis from, 71.
 — — — hæmorrhage of, 71.
 — — — hyperæmia of, 71.
 — — — inflammation of mucous membrane, and varieties (Bronchitis), 71.
 — — — injuries of, 72.
 — — — malformations of, 72.
 — — — new growths of, 72.
 — — — obstruction of, 71.
 — — — operations on, 174.
 — — — parasitic disease of, 72.
 — — — stenosis of, 71.
 — — — syphilis of, 72.
 Bronchiectasis, 71.
 Bronchiolectasis, 71.
 Bronchioles, asthma, 71.
 — dilatation of (Bronchiolectasis), 71.
 Bronchitis, 71.
 Bronchocele. *See* Goitre, 59.
 Broncho-pneumonia, 72.
 Bronchoscopy, 174.
 Brucine, Poison, 217.
 Bruise, 159.
 Brush-burn, 159.
 Buccal and nasal cavities, incomplete separation of (malformation), 196.
 Budding fungi, or Blastomycetes, 239.
 Bulbar paralysis, 11.
 Bulbus cordis, malformation of, 200-1.
 Buphthalmia. *See* Infantile glaucoma, 24.
 Burn, 157.
 Bursæ, diseases of, 137.
 — gout of, 137.
 — incision or removal of, 167.
 — inflammation of (Bursitis), and varieties of, 137.
 — injuries of, 137.
 — new growths of, 137.
 — operations on, 167.
 — syphilis of, 137.
 — tuberculosis of, 137.
 Bursitis, 137.
 Buttercups, Poison, 217.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

CAC

- Cachexia, malarial. *See* Malaria, 2.
 — strumipriva, 59.
 Cæcum, absence of (malformation), 204.
 Cæsarian section, 185.
 Caisson disease, 9.
 Calabar bean, Poison, 217.
 Calcification of arteries, 47.
 — and ossification of bronchi, 71.
 — — — cartilage, 130.
 — — — cartilage of trachea, 70.
 — — corpus luteum, 113.
 — — of ovary, 112.
 — — pericardium, 44.
 Calculus and concretion. *See* Urinary deposits, 156.
 Calculus of bladder, 153.
 — — gall bladder and ducts, 101.
 — — kidney, 151.
 — — pancreas, 97.
 — — prepuce, 104.
 — — prostate, 107.
 — — salivary, 86.
 — — of ureter, 152.
 — — urethra, 106.
 — — vesiculæ seminales,
 Calliphora erythrocephala, 236.
 — limensis, 236.
 — vomitoria, 236.
 Callosity, 143.
 Callus, excessive formation of, 128.
 Camphor, Poison, 215.
 Canal of Nuck, cysts in, 192.
 — — — persistence of, 207.
 Canaliculus, unclosed or supernumerary (malformation), 194.
 Cancrum oris (Noma), 82.
 — — of gums, 79.
 — — — lips, 81.
 Canities, 147.
 Cannabis sativa, Poison (Bhang, Haschish, Indian Hemp), 215.
 Cantharides (Spanish fly), venom of, 218.
 Cantharidin, Poison, 218.
 Cantharis vesicatoria, venom of, 218.
 Capillaries, degeneration of, 50.
 — dilatation of (Telangiectasis), 50.
 — diseases of, 50.
 — embolism of, 50.
 — rupture of, 50.
 Capillary naevus, 188.
 Capsule of lens, operations on, 171.
 Carbolic acid, Poison, 214.
 Carbon bisulphide, poisoning by, 219.
 — dioxide, poisoning by, 219.
 — monoxide, poisoning by, 219.
 — tetrachloride, poisoning by, 219.
 Carbonic acid snow, destruction of tumours by, 161.
 Carbuncle of areolar tissue, 139.
 — — lips, 81.

GEL

- Carcinoma, 190.
 — chorionic, 191.
 — columnar-celled, 191.
 — encephaloid, 190.
 — scirrhus, 190.
 — spheroidal-celled, 190.
 — squamous-celled (Epithelioma), 190.
 — transitional-celled, 191.
 Cardiac valves, adhesion of, 45.
 — — aneurysm, 45.
 — — dilatation or stenosis of orifice, 45.
 — — diseases of, 45.
 — — fatty or calcareous degeneration of, 45.
 — — inflammation of, and varieties, 45.
 — — injuries of, 45.
 — — laceration or rupture of segments or of chordæ tendinæ, 45.
 — — malformations of, 45.
 — — new growths of, 45.
 — — perforation of, 45.
 — — thickening, contraction, or retraction of, 45.
 Cardialgia, 90.
 Caries of dentine, cement, and enamel, 77.
 — and necrosis of nose, 43.
 — spinal, 132.
 Carious inflammation of bone, 128.
 Carneous mole, 122.
 Carotid gland, cysts of, 62.
 — — diseases of, 62.
 — — new growth of, 62.
 Carpo-pedal spasm, 14.
 Cartilage, achondroplasia, 130.
 — calcification and ossification of, 130.
 — diseases of, 130.
 — erosion of, 130.
 — inflammation of (Chondritis), and varieties of, 130.
 — necrosis of, 130.
 Carunculæ myrtiformes, removal of, 184.
 Castor seeds, Poison, 217.
 Casts in urine, 156.
 Catalepsy, 15.
 Cataract, 24, 25.
 — operations for, 171.
 — varieties of, 24, 25.
 Catarrhal inflammation. *See* under organ or structure affected.
 Catheterisation, Eustachian tube, 173.
 — of ureter, 180.
 Caustic alkalies and their salts, Poison, 212.
 Cauterisation, 165.
 — for arrest of hæmorrhage, 164.
 Cautery, destruction of tumours by, 161.
 Cellia argyrotarsus, 234.
 — pharoensis, 234.
 — punctata, 234.

CEL

- Cellulitis**, 139.
 — of neck,
 — — operation for, 174.
 — periurethral, 106.
 — pelvic, 114.
 — and varieties of, 139.
Central scotoma. *See* Defects of field of vision, 29.
Cephalotripsy, 185.
Cercomonas hominis, 222.
Cerebellar ataxy, 13.
Cerebral meninges, cyst of, 9.
 — — diseases of, 8.
 — — hæmatoma of, extra-dural, 9; sub-dural, 9.
 — — inflammation of (Meningitis), 8.
 — — injuries of, 9.
 — — syphilis of, 9.
 — — tuberculosis of, 9.
 — — malformations of, 9.
 — — new growth of, 9.
 — ventricles, drainage of, 168.
 — — paracentesis of, 168.
 — vessels, embolism of, 10.
 — — occlusion by pressure, 10.
 — — thrombosis of, 10.
Cerebro-spinal fever. *See* Meningococcic infection, 3.
 — — meningitis, 9.
 — — rhinorrhœa, 9.
Ceruminous obstruction of external ear, 35.
Cervical canal, stricture of (Atresia), 117.
 — rib, supernumerary, 199.
 — rib, operation for, 174.
 — sympathetic, division of (operation), 169.
 — — paralysis of, 12.
Cervix uteri. *See* Diseases of the uterus, including the cervix, 115.
 — uteri, atresia of, 206.
 — — dilatation of (operation), 186.
 — — diseases of, 115.
 — — ectropion of, 117.
 — — elongation of supra-vaginal portion, 115.
 — — — vaginal portion, 115.
 — — erosion of; simple; with glandular hypertrophy; papillary, 115.
 — — laceration or rupture of, 117.
 — — new growths of, 117.
 — — occlusion of (Atresia), 117.
 — — plastic operations on, 183.
 — — plugging of, 186.
 — — removal of, 183.
Cestoda, 223.
Ceylon leech, 229.
Chalazion, 32.
Chancroid. *See* Soft sore.
 — of penis, 105.
 — prepuce, 104.
 — — scrotum, 108.
 — — vulva, 119.

CHO

- Charcot's disease**. *See* Neuropathic diseases of joints, 131.
 — — of jaws, 83.
Cheiloplasty, 169.
Cheirpompholyx, 142.
Cheloid, 187.
Chemosis, 19.
Cherry laurel water, Poison, 214.
Chicken pox, 1.
Chilblain, 141, 159.
Chlamodophrys stercorea, 221.
Chiasma, 143.
 — uterus, 143.
Chloral, Poison, 214.
Chlorides, daily excess or deficiency of, in urine, 155.
Chlorine, Poison, 213.
 — poisoning by, 219.
Chloroform, Poison, 213.
 — poisoning by, 219.
Chloroma. *See* Leukæmia, 52.
Chlorosis, 51.
"Choked disc." *See* Papillitis, 28.
Cholecystitis and Cholangitis, and varieties of, 101.
Cholecystectomy, 179.
Cholecystenterostomy, 179.
Cholecystostomy, 179.
Cholecystotomy, 179.
Cho.edochostomy, 179.
Choledochotomy, 179.
Cholera, Asiatic, 1.
Cholesteatoma of mastoid process, 38.
 — — middle ear, 37.
 — — nose, 43.
Choluria, 155.
Chondritis, 130.
Chondroma (Enchondroma), 187.
Chondro-endothelioma, 191.
Chondro-sarcoma, 190.
Chordæ tendinæ, laceration or rupture of, 45.
Chordee (Penis arcuatus), 105.
Chordodes alpestris, 229.
Chorea, 13.
 — hereditary, 13.
 — Huntington's, 13.
 — insanity in, 18.
Chorionic carcinoma, 191.
Chorion-epithelioma (Deciduoma malignum), 123, 191.
Choroid, degeneration of, 27, 195.
 — detachment of, 26.
 — diseases of, 25.
 — hæmorrhage in, 26.
 — inflammation of, 25.
 — injuries of, 26.
 — malformations of, 26.
 — new growths of, 26.
 — syphilis of, 26.
 — tuberculosis of, 26.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

CHO

- Choroiditis. *See* Inflammation of choroid, 25.
- Choroido-retinitis, 27.
- Christmas rose, Poison, 216.
- Chromatopsia, 30.
- Chromidrosis, 147. •
- Chromium, Poison, 212.
- Chromogen, excess of, in urine, 155.
- Chronic inflammation. *See under inflammation of organ or structure affected.*
- Chronic rheumatism. *See* Rheumatic fever, 3 (*note*).
- splenic anæmia, 51. 54.
- Chrysomyia macellaria, 236.
- Chyliform ascites, 102.
- effusion in pleura, 76.
- Chylocele of tunica vaginalis, 110.
- Chylorrhœa, 57.
- Chylo-thorax, 76.
- Chylous ascites, 102.
- Chyluria, 156.
- Cicatrices, operation for, 165.
- Cicatricial adhesions, division of, 169.
- contraction of tendons, 136.
- Cicatrix of vagina, 118.
- Cicuta virosa, Poison (Water hemlock), 215.
- Ciliary body, coloboma of (malformation), 194.
- — diseases of, 23.
- — inflammation of (Cyclitis, Iridocyclitis), 23.
- — injuries of, 24.
- — malformations of, 24.
- — new growths of, 24.
- — syphilis of, 24.
- — tuberculosis of, 24.
- muscle, fatigue of, 30.
- — paralysis of, 30.
- — spasm of, 30.
- Cimex boneti, 232.
- columbarius, 232.
- hirundinis, 232.
- lectularius, 232.
- rotundatus, 232.
- Cinnamomum Camphora, Poison, 215.
- Circular insanity, 18.
- CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, DISEASES OF, 44.
- Circumcision, 182.
- Cirrhosis of liver, and varieties of, 98.
- Cirroid aneurysm (Racemose aneurysm), 188.
- Citrullus Colocynthis (Colocynth), Poison, 215.
- Claviceps purpurea (Ergot), Poison, 215.
- Claw-hand, 138.
- Cleft palate (malformation), 196.
- — operation, 171.
- of penis, 206.

COM

- Clitoris, absence of, 207.
- diseases of, 119.
- duplication of, 207.
- removal of, 184.
- Clonic spasm, 13.
- Clonorchis sinensis, 225.
- Clou de Biskra (parasite of), 221. *See* Leishmaniasis, 2.
- Cloudy swelling of liver, 99.
- Club-foot (Talipes), 210.
- — — and varieties of, 138.
- Club-hand, 138.
- Coal dust, mechanical irritant, 219.
- gas, poisoning by, 219.
- miners' lung, 73.
- Coca, Cocaine, Poisons, 216.
- Coccidium cuniculi, 222.
- bigeminum, 222.
- Cocculus indicus, Poison (Levant nut), 215.
- Coccygeal gland, cysts of, 62.
- — diseases of, 62.
- — new growths of, 62.
- Coccygodynia, 121.
- Coccyx, removal of, 169.
- Codeine, Poison, 217.
- Colenterata, venom of, 218.
- Cœliac disease, 94.
- Colchicine, Poison, 215.
- Colchicum autumnale (Meadow saffron), Poison, 215.
- Cold, effects of, 157.
- Colectomy, 178.
- Colic, 95.
- biliary, 101.
- Colitis, ulcerative, 91.
- and varieties of, 91.
- Collapse of lung, 74.
- Colloid degeneration of skin, 143.
- milium, 143.
- Coloboma of ciliary body, 194.
- — inferior crescent of disc (Fuchs's coloboma), 195.
- — iris (malformation), 194.
- — lens, 194.
- — optic nerve sheath, 195.
- Colocynth, 215.
- Colon, dilatation with hypertrophy of, 94.
- bacillus, infection by, 1.
- Colostomy, 178.
- Colotomy, 178.
- Colour-blindness, 30.
- Columnar-celled carcinoma, 191.
- Coma, 12.
- Combined sclerosis of cord, subacute, 7.
- Comma bacillus, 239.
- Composite odontoma, 188.
- Compressed air, effects of, 157.
- Compression for arrest of hæmorrhage, 163.
- by cicatrix, 160.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

COM

- Compression by displaced parts, 160.
- external agents, 160.
- extravasated blood, 160.
- exudates, 160.
- of bronchi, 71.
- larynx, 69.
- lymphatic vessels, 57.
- pharynx and œsophagus, 87.
- rectum, 96.
- spinal cord, 8.
- trachea, 70.
- Concretion or calculus of bladder, 153.
- — — — encysted, 153.
- Concretion or calculus in kidney, 151.
- — — — calyces, 151.
- — — — pelvis, 151.
- — — — in ureter, 152.
- Concretions in intestines, 95.
- Concretions of Meibomian glands, 32.
- prepuce, 104.
- in retracted nipple, 65.
- stomach, 90.
- Concussion, 159.
- of spinal cord, 8.
- Conditions affecting the child as a result of mechanical causes acting during pregnancy or accompanying parturition, 127.
- Condyloma of penis, 105.
- vulva, 119.
- Confusional insanity, 18.
- Congenital cystic disease of kidney, 151.
- — — liver, 100.
- diplegia, 12.
- dislocation, 210.
- operation for, 167.
- hemiplegia, 12.
- hernia, 93.
- malformations. *See* Malformations, 193.
- of rectum and anus, operations for, 178.
- monoplegia, 12.
- paralysis, and varieties, 13.
- paraplegia, 12.
- stridor, 69.
- syphilis. *See* Syphilis, 4.
- Congestion. *See* under diseases of organ or structure concerned.
- Conical cornea. *See* Keratectasia, 21.
- operation for, 170.
- Coniine, Poison, 215.
- Conium maculatum (Hemlock), Poison, 215.
- Conjoined individuals (double and triple monsters), 210-11.
- Conjunctiva, actinomyces of, 20.
- amyloid degeneration of, 19.
- chemosis of, 19.
- diphtheria of, 20.
- diseases of, 19.
- ecchymosis of, 19.
- effects of drugs on, 20.

COR

- Conjunctiva, effects of injury, 20.
- — light on, 20.
- filaria loa of, 20.
- gonococcal infection of, 20.
- hæmangiectasis of, 20.
- inflammation of (Conjunctivitis), 19.
- leprosy of, 20.
- lymphangiectasis of, 20.
- new growths of, 20.
- œdema of, 19.
- ophthalmia nodosa of, 19.
- parasitic disease of, 21.
- pinguecula of, 19.
- pterygium of, 19.
- syphilis of, 20.
- tuberculosis of, 20.
- xerosis of, 19.
- Conjunctival sac, obliteration of (operation), 170.
- Conjunctivitis and varieties, 19.
- Conorhinus infestans, 232.
- megistus (Brazil bug), 232.
- rubro fasciatus, 232.
- sanguisuga, 233.
- Constipation, 94.
- Constriction of bladder, 205.
- — of pupils, 24.
- — stomach (malformation), 203.
- Contraction of fasciæ Dupuytren's, 136.
- — muscles, ischæmic, 135.
- — — torticollis, 135.
- Contraction and stricture of gall bladder and ducts, 101.
- — of fasciæ, 136.
- — stomach, 89.
- cicatricial, of tendons, 136.
- Contusion (Bruise), 159.
- Convulsions connected with parturition, 125.
- consequent on parturition, 126.
- of infancy, 15.
- — pregnancy, 15.
- — the puerperium, 15.
- — uræmia, 15.
- Copper, Poison, 212.
- Cord, spinal, diseases of. 6. *See* Spinal cord, 299.
- spermatic, diseases of, 109.
- Cordite, Poison, 214.
- Cordyloba anthropophaga (Tumbee fly), 235.
- Corectopia (malformation), 194.
- Corn, 143.
- Cornea, anterior staphyloma of, 21.
- cysts of, 22.
- diseases of, 20.
- inflammation and varieties of (Keratitis), 20.
- injuries of, 22.
- keratectasia of, 21.
- leucoma of, 21.
- malformations of, 22.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

COR

- Cornea, nebula of, 21.
- new growths of, 22.
- opacity of, 21.
- paracentesis of, 170.
- parasites of, 21.
- staphyloma of, 21.
- syphilis of, 21.
- tattooing, 170.
- tuberculosis of, 21.
- Corneal section or cauterisation, 170.
- Corpus cavernosum, local induration of, 105.
- luteum, calcification of, 113.
- — cysts of, 113.
- — diseases of, 113.
- — new growths of, 113.
- Corrosives, effects of, 157.
- Cow pox, 1.
- Coxa vara, 138.
- Crab-louse, 232.
- Craft neuroses, spasmodic or neuralgic, 13.
- Cramp, writers', 13.
- sempstress', 13.
- typists', 13.
- telegraphists', 13.
- violinists', 13.
- Cranial axis, brain and face, arrested development of anterior parts, 198.
- meningocele (malformation), 193.
- Cranio-cleido-dysostosis, 129.
- Cranio-pharyngeal canal, persistence of (malformation), 198.
- Cranio-spinal axis, defective (malformation), 193.
- Craniotomy, 185.
- forceps, application to foetal head, 185.
- Cresols, Poison, 214.
- Cretinism, endemic, 59.
- sporadic, 59.
- Crico-arytenoid articulation, ankylosis of, 69.
- Crotchets, application to foetal head, 185.
- Croton oil, Poison, 216.
- Tiglium, Poison, 216
- Ctenocephalus canis, 233.
- Cubitus valgus, 138.
- varus, 138.
- Culex fatigans, 234.
- gelidus, 234.
- pipiens, 234.
- sitiens, 234.
- skusei, 234.
- Cupping, dry, 165.
- wet, 165.
- Curare, Poison, 217.
- Curetting of larynx, 173.
- — skin, 165.
- — uterus, 184.
- Curvature of spine, angular, 134.
- — — lordosis, 134.
- — — skoliosis, 134.

CYS

- Cutaneous horns, 189.
- Cyanides, Poison, 214.
- Cyanogen and its compounds, Poison, 214
- poisoning by, 219.
- Cyclasterion febris scarlatinalis, 223.
- Cyclitis and iridocyclitis, 23.
- Cyclopean foetus, 198.
- Cycloplegia. *See* Paralysis of ciliary muscle, 30.
- Cyrtoneura stabulans, 236.
- Cystadenoma, 189.
- Cystectomy, partial or complete, 180.
- Cysticercus acanthotriax, 225.
- cellulosa, 224.
- pisiformis, 225.
- tenuicollis, 225.
- Cystic duct, defective or absent (malformation), 204.
- epithelial odontoma, 188.
- hygroma, 192.
- Cystinuria, 103, 156.
- Cystitis of bladder, and varieties, 152.
- Cystocele of bladder, 153.
- — vagina, 118.
- Cystoscopy, 180.
- Cystostomy, 180.
- Cystotomy, 180.
- Cysts and varieties of, 191.
- of adrenals, 61.
- — bone, 129.
- — brain, 11.
- — breast, paracentesis of, 175.
- or new growth of breast, removal of, 175.
- of broad ligament, 114.
- — — — paracentesis of, 183.
- — — — drainage of, 183.
- — — — removal of, 183.
- canal of Nuck, 192.
- of carotid gland, 62.
- cerebral meninges, 9.
- of coccygeal gland, 62.
- — congenital origin, accessory Fallopian tube, 192.
- — — — branchial, 192.
- — — — canal of Nuck, in, 192.
- — — — dermoid, 192.
- — — — funicular hydrocele, 192.
- — — — organ of Giraldés, in, 192.
- — — — parovarian, 192.
- — — — post-anal gut, of, 192.
- — — — thyro-lingual, 192.
- — — — urachal, 192.
- — cornea, 22.
- — corpus luteum, 113.
- — of eyelids, 32.
- embryomatous, of ovary (dermoid), 191.
- — — testicle (dermoid), 191.
- of Fallopian tube, 114.
- follicular, 192.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

CYS

- Cysts of gall bladder and ducts, 101.
- glandular, 191.
 - Graafian, 192.
 - of gums, 79.
 - hair and follicles, 147.
 - of jaws, 83.
 - — joints, 132.
 - kidney, 151.
 - lacrimal, 33, 191.
 - of lips, 81.
 - list of, 191.
 - of liver, 100.
 - lutein, 192.
 - lymphatic (serous), 192.
 - of lymphatic vessels, 57.
 - mammary, 191.
 - of mammary gland, 67.
 - Meibomian, 191.
 - meninges cerebral, 9.
 - — spinal, 6.
 - of mouth, 82.
 - mucous, 191.
 - of muscles, 136.
 - — neck, operation for, 174.
 - — — paracentesis of, 174.
 - — — removal of, 174.
 - — nose, 43.
 - operations on (by various means), 161.
 - of orbit, 35.
 - ovarian, 112.
 - paracentesis or drainage of, 183.
 - — ovary, 112.
 - of pancreas, 98, 191.
 - parasitic, 192.
 - parovarian, 114, 192.
 - peri-pancreatic, 98, 102.
 - of pituitary gland, 63.
 - — peritoneum, 102.
 - — prostate, 107.
 - salivary, 191.
 - of salivary glands and ducts, 86.
 - sebaceous, 192.
 - sebaceous glands, 146.
 - serous (lymphatic), 192.
 - of skin, 145.
 - spermatie, 191.
 - spinal meninges, 6.
 - of spleen, 54.
 - — stomach, 90.
 - sudoriferous (Hidrocystoma), 191.
 - sweat glands and ducts, 147.
 - synovial, 132, 192.
 - tarsal, 33.
 - of testicle, 111.
 - thymus, 58.
 - thyroglossal, removal of, 174.
 - of thyroid gland, 60.
 - thyro-lingual, 192.
 - treatment by enucleation or excision, 161.

DEG

- Cysts, treatment by free incision and drainage, 161.
- — — incision and plugging, with or without erosion or application of caustic to wall, 161.
 - — — tapping or aspiration, with or without drainage or injection, 161.
 - ureter, 152.
 - of uterine ligaments and adjacent structures, 114.
 - of vagina, 118.
 - of vulva, 120.
- Cytoryctes vacciniæ, 223.
- variolæ, 223.
- Daeryo-adenitis. *See* Inflammation of lacrimal gland, 32.
- Daeryo-cystitis. *See* Inflammation of lacrimal sac, 33.
- Daeryoliths. *See* Diseases of lacrimal apparatus, 33.
- Darier's disease, 142.
- Darnel, 217.
- Datura Stramonium (Thorn apple), Poison, 216.
- Day-blindness, 29.
- Davainea madagascariensis, 224.
- Deadly nightshade, Poison, 215.
- Death, sudden, after delivery, 126.
- Decapitation of fœtus, 185.
- Decapsulation of kidney, 180.
- Decidual endometritis, 121.
- Deciduoma malignum, 123, 191.
- Defects of fields of vision, 29.
- Deficiency of diaphragm, 208.
- Deformities of limbs (congenital). *See* Malformations, 209.
- — — acquired, 138.
- Deformity of liver, due to tight lacing, 100.
- Degeneration and infiltration. *See under* Degeneration of organs or structures concerned.
- of adrenals, 61.
 - — arteries, 47.
 - — auditory nerve, 40.
 - — capillaries, 50.
 - — cardiac valves, 45.
 - — choroid, 26.
 - — dental pulp, 77.
 - — — — calcareous, 77.
 - — — — fatty, 77.
 - — intestines, and varieties of, 92.
 - — and infiltration of kidney, 149.
 - — — — — fatty, 149.
 - — — — — lardaceous, 149.
 - — lenticular, with hepatic cirrhosis, 14.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

DEG

- Degeneration and infiltration of liver, and varieties of, 99.
- — — — lymphatic glands, 55.
 - — — — — calcareous, 55.
 - — — — — hyaline, 55.
 - — — — — lardaceous, 55.
 - — — — — pigmentary, 55.
 - — — — — muscles, fatty, 134.
 - — — — — hyaline, 134
 - — myocardium, calcareous, 46.
 - — — fatty, 46.
 - — — pigmentary, 46.
 - — — vitreous, 46.
 - — pancreas, fatty, 97.
 - — — hyaline, 97.
 - and infiltration of pituitary gland, 62.
 - of retina, 27.
 - — skin, and varieties of, 143.
 - — spleen, and varieties of, 53.
 - and fatty infiltration of thymus, 58.
- Delayed menstruation, 120.
- parturition from adhesions, 124.
 - — atony of uterus, 124.
 - — and causes of, 124.
 - — from irregular or hour-glass contraction, 124.
- Delhi boil. *See* Leishmaniasis, 2.
- (parasite of), 221.
- Delirious Mania, acute, 17.
- Delirium, 15, 17.
- tremens. *See* Insanity due to alcohol, 18.
- Delivery, sudden death after, 126.
- Delusional Insanity, acute or chronic, 17.
- Dementia from local cerebral syphilis. *See* Syphilitic insanity, 18.
- paralytica, 18.
 - primary or secondary, 18.
 - from arterial disease, 18.
 - — cerebral lesions other than syphilitic, 18.
 - — epilepsy, 18.
 - — injury, 18.
 - præcox. *See* Mental diseases,
 - senile, 18.
- Demodex folliculorum, 230.
- Dengue, 1.
- carrier of, 234.
- Denguis. *See* Dengue, 1.
- Dental pulp, degeneration of, 77.
- — — calcareous, 77.
 - — — fatty, 77.
 - — hyperæmia of, 77.
 - — inflammation of, and varieties, 77.
 - — new growth (non-malignant) of, 77.
 - — nodular calcification of, 77.
- Dentine, cement, enamel, absorption of, 77.
- — — caries of, 77.
 - — — diseases of, 77.
 - — — erosion of, 77.

DIL

- Dentine, cement, enamel, hyperplasia of, 77.
- — — necrosis of, 77.
 - — — new growth (non-malignant) of, 77.
- Dentition, disorders of, 77.
- Deprivation of water, 157.
- Dermacentor reticulatus, 231.
- Dermanyssus gallinæ, 231.
- Dermatitis exfoliativa (Pityriasis rubra), 142.
- herpetiformis, 142.
 - gestationis, 142.
 - papillaris capillitii (Acne cheloid), 147.
 - seborrhoica, 146.
- Dermatobia cyaniventris (Ver macaque), 235.
- Dermato-mycosis, 134.
- Dermatophilus penetrans (Jigger), 233.
- Dermoid cyst, 192.
- — of ovary, 191.
 - — — testicle, 191.
- Detachment of choroid, 26.
- — retina, 27.
 - — — operation for, 171.
- Dexiocardia, 210 .
- Diabetes insipidus, 103, 154.
- mellitus, 103.
- Diaphragm, trans-thoracic incision of, 176.
- defects of, paracural or paracentral (malformation), 202, 208.
- Diarrhœa, 94.
- due to infected food. *See* Enteritis, infective, 1.
- Diaminuria, 103.
- Diathermy, destruction of tumours by, 161.
- Dicrocœlium lanceatum, 225.
- DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, DISEASES OF, 81.
- Digit, duplication of, 209.
- webbing of, 210.
- Digitalis purpurea (Foxglove), Poison, 216.
- Digitoxin, and other derivatives of digitalis, 216.
- Dilatation of anus, 96.
- arteries, 48.
 - — bladder, 153.
 - — bronchi (Bronchiectasis), 71.
 - — bronchioles (Bronchiolectasis), 71.
 - — capillaries, 50.
 - — cardiac valves, orifice of, 45.
 - — cervix uteri, 183.
 - — colon with hypertrophy, 94.
 - — Fallopian tube as result of tubal abortion, 113.
 - — gall bladder and ducts, 101.
 - — heart, 46.
 - — hymen, 184.
 - — orifice of stomach, 177.
 - — pharynx or œsophagus, 87.
 - — pupils, 23.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

DIL

- Dilatation of sphincter ani, 178.
- stomach, 88.
- atonic, 88.
- obstructive, 88.
- rectum, 96.
- ureter, 151.
- vagina, 184.
- and hypertrophy of ureter and bladder (malformation), 208.
- Dinitrobenzene, Poison, 214.
- Dionin, Poison, 214.
- Diphtheria, 1.
- of bronchi and bronchioles, 72.
- conjunctiva, 20.
- gums, 79.
- larynx, 69.
- mouth, 82.
- nervous disorders associated with, 15.
- of nose, pharynx, and œsophagus, 87.
- nose, 42.
- palate and pillars of fauces, 85.
- stomach, 88.
- tonsils, 85.
- trachea, 70.
- vagina, 118.
- Diplegia, 12.
- Diplococcus gonorrhœæ (Gonococcus), 237.
- intracellularis meningitidis (Meningococcus), 237.
- pneumonia (Pneumococcus), 237.
- Diploe, diseases of, 37.
- Diplogonoporus brauni, 224.
- grandis, 224.
- Dipterous insects, larvæ of which are causes of myiasis, 235.
- Direct inguinal hernia, 93.
- laryngoscopy, 173.
- Diseases of accessory sinuses, 43.
- — — thyroids, 60.
- — — adrenals, 61.
- — — accessory, 62.
- — — alveoli, 78.
- — — antrum, 35.
- — — anus, 95.
- — — areola, 65.
- — — areolar tissue, 139.
- — — arteries, 47.
- — — auditory nerve and terminals, 40.
- — — bladder, 152.
- — — the blood, 51.
- — — of bone, 128.
- — — the brain, 10.
- — — breast, 65.
- — — bronchi and bronchioles, 71.
- — — bursæ, 137.
- — — capillaries, 50.
- — — carotid gland, 62.
- — — cardiac valves, 45.
- — — cartilage, 130.
- — — cerebral arteries, 11.

DIS

- Diseases of cerebral meninges, 8.
- — — — veins and sinuses, 11.
- — — choroid, 25.
- — — ciliary body, 23.
- DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, 44.
- — coccygeal gland, 62.
- — conjunctiva, 19.
- — cornea, 20.
- — corpus luteum, 113.
- — dental pulp, 77.
- — dentine, cement, and enamel, 77.
- DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, 81.
- DISEASES DUE TO DISORDERS OF NUTRITION OR OF METABOLISM, 103.
- — — EAR, auricle and external meatus of, 35.
- — — — external, 35.
- — — — internal, 39.
- — — — middle tract of, 36.
- — — endocardium, 44.
- — — endocrine glands, 58.
- — — the Eustachian tube, 38.
- — — EYE, 19.
- — — eyelids, 31.
- — — Fallopian tube, 113.
- — — fasciæ, 136.
- — — gall bladder and ducts, 101.
- DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM, 104.
- — — glands of internal secretion (Endocrine glands), 58, 64.
- — — the gums, 79.
- — — hair and follicles, 147.
- — — THE HEART, 44.
- — — hepatic blood-vessels, 100.
- DISEASES CAUSED BY INFECTION, 1-5.
- Diseases of the intestines, 90.
- — — iris, 23.
- — — jaws, 82.
- — — joints, 130.
- — — kidney, 149.
- — — the labyrinth, 30.
- — — bony, 39.
- — — membranous, 39.
- — — lacrymal apparatus, 32, 33.
- — — larynx, 38.
- — — lens, 24.
- — — lips, 81.
- — — liver, 93.
- — — lung, 72.
- — — male organs of generation, 104.
- — — lymphatic glands, 55.
- — — system, 55.
- DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM, 55.
- — — vessels, 56.
- — — mammary gland, 66.
- — — mastoid process, 37.
- — — mediastinum, 76.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

DIS

DISEASES, MENTAL, 16.

- of middle ear tract, 36.
- — mouth, 82.
- — muscles, 134.
- — myocardium, 45.
- — nails, 148.
- — — naso-pharynx, 86.
- — — pharynx and œsophagus, 86.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, 5.

- Diseases of the nerves, 5.
- — nipple and areola, 65.
- — NOSE, 41.

DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION, FEMALE, 112.

- — — — MALE, 104.
- — œsophagus, 87.
- — optic nerve, 28.
- — orbit and neighbouring parts, 33.
- — — ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION, 129.
- — ovary, 112.
- — palate and pillars of fauces, 84.
- — pancreas, 97.
- — parathyroid gland, 59.
- — penis, 104.
- — pericardium, 44.
- — perichondrium, 130.
- — periosteum, 130.
- — peritoneum, 102.
- — pineal gland, 63.
- — pituitary gland, 62.
- — pleura, 75.
- — prepuce, 104.
- — prostate, 107.
- — rectum and anus, 95.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, 68.

- — retina, 26.
- — salivary glands and ducts, 86.
- — the sclerotic, 22.
- — — scrotum, 108.
- — sebaceous glands, 146.
- — sheaths of tendons, 137.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 140.

- — spermatic cord, 109.
- — — spinal cord, 6, 8.
- — spinal meninges, 5.
- — spine, 132.
- — — spleen, 53.
- — — stomach, 87.
- — sweat glands and ducts, 146.

DISEASES OF THE TEETH AND GUMS, 77.

- — tendons, 136.
- — testicle, 110.
- — thoracic duct, 56.
- — thymus gland, 58.
- — thyroid gland, 59.
- — tongue, 83.
- — tonsils, 85.
- — trachea, 70.

DIV

Diseases of tunica vaginalis, 109.

- — — ureter, 151.
- — — urethra, 106.
- — — URINARY ORGANS, 149.
- — uterus, including the cervix, 115.
- — uterine ligaments and of the adjacent peritoneum and connective tissue, 114.
- — — vagina, 117.
- — — veins, 49.
- — — vesiculæ seminales, 107.
- — — vitreous, 25.
- — — vulva, including the clitoris, 119.
- Dislocation, congenital, 210.
- — and displacement of soft parts, 180.
- — — — bones and cartilages, 160.
- — of lens, 25.
- — — joints from disease, 132.
- — — reduction of, 166.
- Disordered action of heart, 46.
- Disorders of dentition, 77.
- — — mechanism of accommodation, 30.
- — — nutrition, or metabolism, 103.
- Displaced kidney, 150.
- Displacement of stomach, 88.
- — Fallopian tube, 113.
- — — tendons, 136.
- — — ovary, 112.
- Displacements and distortions of uterus, 116.
- Dissecting aneurysm, 48.
- Disseminated sclerosis, 8.
- Distension of uterus with bloody fluid, 116.
- — — — mucous or watery fluid, 116.
- — — — purulent fluid, 116.
- Distichiasis, 31.
- — operation for, 169.
- Distoma conjunctum, 225.
- — crassum, 225.
- — hepaticum, 225.
- — hæmatobium, 226.
- — heterophyes, 226.
- — lanceolatum, 225.
- — ophthalmobium, 225.
- — pulmonale, 226.
- — ringeri, 226.
- — sibiricum, 225.
- — sinense, 225.
- Divers' paralysis, 9, 157.
- Diverticulum of bladder, 205.
- — of intestines, 94.
- — — diseases of, 94.
- — — pharynx and œsophagus, 87
- — — — Excision of, 175.
- — — stomach (malformation), 203.
- Division of cervical sympathetic, 169.
- — of cicatricial adhesions, 167.
- — double monster, 185.
- — — fasciæ, or aponeurosis (Syndesmotomy), 167.
- — — thyroid isthmus, 179.
- — — posterior nerve roots, 162.

DOC

- Dochmius duodenalis, 227.
 Double monster, division of, 185.
 — and triple monsters, varieties of, 210-11.
 — placenta, 207.
 Dracunculus loa, 227.
 — mediensis, 227.
 Dragon leech, 229.
 Drainage of cerebral ventricles, 168.
 — — subarachnoid space (cerebral), 168.
 Dropsy of areolar tissue, 139.
 — — peritoneum, 102.
 Drowning, 157.
 Drugs, eruptions produced by, 145.
 Dry mouth (Xerostomia), 82, 86.
 Dryopteris Filix mas (Male fern), Poison, 216.
 Ducrey's bacillus, 104, 238.
 Duct, thoracic, diseases of, 56.
 Ductless or endocrine glands, diseases of, 58.
 See Glands of internal secretion, 58.
 — — malformation of, 204.
 Ductus arteriosus, persistence of, 201.
 Dumbness, 15.
 Dum-dum fever. *See* Leishmaniasis, 2.
 — — (parasite of), 221.
 Duodenal ulcer, 91.
 Duodenum, abnormality in peritoneal attachment of (malformation), 203.
 — diverticula of, 203.
 — stenosis or atresia of (malformation), 203.
 Duplication of clitoris, 207.
 — — digit, 209.
 — — epiglottis, 202.
 — — Fallopian tube, 206.
 — — labium minus, 207.
 — — ovary, 206.
 — — penis, 206.
 — — testicle, 205.
 Dupuytren's contraction, 136.
 Dura mater, inflammation of cerebral, 8.
 — — — spinal, 5.
 Dwarfism, 64.
 Dynamite, Poison, 214.
 Dypilidium caninum, 224.
 Dysentery, 1, 92.
 — protozoal (*e.g.*, amœbic), 1.
 — bacillary, 1.
 Dysgeusia, 84.
 Dysmenorrhœa, 121.
 Dyspareunia, 121.
 Dyspepsia, 84.
 Dystrophy, muscular, 135.
- Ear, absence of external, internal, or middle (malformation), 195.
 — auricle and external meatus, diseases of, 35
 — diseases of, 35.
 — operations on, 172.
 — removal of exostosis, 172.
 — — — hyperostosis, 172.
 — — — wax or foreign body, 172.
 — — — polypus, 172.

ECT

- Ear, external, ceruminous obstruction of, 35.
 — — caries, 35.
 — — diphtheria, 36.
 — — eczema of, 35.
 — — erysipelas, 35.
 — — exostosis, 35.
 — — foreign bodies in, 35.
 — — furunculosis of, 35.
 — — hæmatoma auris, 36.
 — — herpes, 36.
 — — hyperostosis of, 35.
 — — inflammation of, 35.
 — — injuries of, 36.
 — — keloid, 36.
 — — keratosis obturans, 35.
 — — leprosy, 36.
 — — lupus, 36.
 — — malformation, 36, 195.
 — — new growths, 36.
 — — osteitis, 35.
 — — necrosis, 35.
 — — otomycosis, 36.
 — — perichondritis and necrosis, 35.
 — — periostitis of, 35.
 — — Raynaud's disease, 36.
 — — sebaceous cyst, 36.
 — — syphilis, 36.
 — — tophus, 36.
 — internal, diseases of, 39.
 — operations on, 173.
 — middle and antrum, diseases of, 36.
 — — — operations on, 172.
 Ecballium officinarum (Squirting cucumber), Poison, 216.
 Echinococcal cyst, removal of from liver, 179.
 — — — from lung, 176.
 Echinococcus hominis, 225.
 — multilocularis, 225.
 — (Hydatid) of spleen, 54.
 Echinorhynchus gigas, 229.
 — hominis, 229.
 — moniliformis, 229.
 Eclampsia, puerperal, 125.
 — *See* convulsions, 14.
 — of infancy, 14.
 — pregnancy, 14.
 — puerperium, 14.
 — uræmia, 14.
 Ecthyma, 141.
 Ectoparasites, 220.
 Ectopia of bladder, 205, 209.
 — cordis, 208.
 — lentis, 195. *See* Congenital dislocation of lens, 25.
 — vesicæ, 209.
 Ectopic gestation, 122.
 — — operations for, 183.
 Ectropion, 32.
 — of cervix uteri, 117.
 — operation for, 169.

ECZ

Eczema, acute, 141.
 — chronic, 141.
 — of external ear, 35.
 — seborrhoicum, 146.
 Effects of chemical agents, 159.
 — — cold, 157.
 — — compressed air, 157.
 — — corrosives, 157.
 — — electricity, 157, 159.
 — — heat, 157.
 — — injury. *See* under injuries of various parts.
 — — irrespirable and poisonous gases, 157.
 — — irritants, 157.
 — — lightning, 157.
 — — light, 159.
 — — poisons, 212. *See* also under organ or structure affected.
 — — radium and other radio-active bodies, 159.
 — — rarefied air, 157.
 — — Tornados, 157.
 — — shell explosion unaccompanied by concussion, 15.
 — — X-rays, 159.
 Elaterine, Poison, 216.
 Elaterium, Poison, 216.
 Electricity, effects of, 157.
 Electrolysis, destruction of tumours by, 161.
 Elephantiasis of areolar tissue, 139.
 — lymphatic vessels, 57.
 — neurofibromatous, 187.
 — of penis, 105.
 — — scrotum, 108.
 — — vulva, 119.
 Elongation and tortuosity of arteries, 48.
 Elongation of Fallopian tube, 113.
 Embolism of adrenals, 61.
 — — arteria centralis, 28.
 — — cerebral vessels, 10.
 — — kidney, 150.
 — — membranous labyrinth, 39.
 — — pulmonary artery or branches, 73.
 — — retinal blood-vessels, 27.
 — — splenic vessels, 53.
 — sudden death from, after delivery, 126.
 Embryomatous cyst of ovary or of testis (Dermoid), 191.
 Embryonic tissue, persistent on disc, 195.
 Emphysema of areolar tissue, 139.
 — — lung, and varieties, 74.
 — — orbit, 34.
 Empyema, 75.
 — of accessory sinuses, 43.
 — pulsating, 76.
 Enamel, diseases of, 77.
 — organ tumour (Adamantinoma), 188.
 Encephalitis, 10.
 Encephalocele, 11.
 — (malformation), 193.
 Encephaloid carcinoma, 190.
 Enchondroma, 187.

EPI

Encysted hydrocele of cord, 109.
 Endarteritis, 47.
 — — obliterative, 47.
 Endocarditis, and varieties, 44.
 — — malignant, 1, 44.
 — — ulcerative, 44.
 Endocardium, diseases of, 44.
 — inflammation of (Endocarditis), and varieties, 44.
 Endocrine glands, diseases of. *See* Diseases of glands of internal secretion, 58.
 — — malformations of, 204.
 Endometritis, and varieties of, 115.
 Endothelioma, 189.
 Engorgement of spleen, 53.
 Entamœba buccalis, 221.
 — coli, 220.
 — dysenteriae, 221.
 — histolytica, 221.
 — tetragena, 221.
 Enteralgia, 95.
 Enterectomy, 177.
 Enteric fever, 1, 92.
 — typhoid fever, 1.
 — paratyphoid fever, 1.
 — — spleen in, 54.
 Enteritis, infective, 1, 90, 91.
 — and varieties of, 90.
 Enteroliths, 95.
 Enteroptosis, 92.
 Enterorrhaphy, 177.
 Enterospasm, 95.
 Enterostomy, 177.
 Enterotomy, 177.
 Entoparasites, 220.
 Entropion, 31.
 — operation for, 169.
 Enucleation of cyst or tumour, 161.
 — of uterine myoma, 183.
 Eosinophilia, 52.
 Epidemic parotitis. *See* Mumps, 3.
 Epidermolysis bullosa, 141.
 Epididymis, removal of, 182.
 Epididymitis, and varieties of, 110.
 Epiglottis, duplication of (malformation), 202.
 — laxity of, as cause of stridor (malformation), 202.
 — removal of, 174.
 Epignathic tumour, 191.
 Epignathus, 211.
 Epilepsy, major, 14.
 — minor, 14.
 — Jacksonian, 14.
 — mania associated with, 16.
 — dementia from, 18.
 Epiphora, 33.
 Epiphyses, separation of, 160.
 Epiplocele, 93.
 Epiplopexy, 177.
 Episcleritis. *See* Diseases of sclerotic, 22.
 Episiotomy, 185.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

EPI

- Epispadias, 206, 209.
 Epistaxis, 41.
 — plugging for, 172.
 Epithelial metaplasia of middle ear, 37.
 Epithelioma, 190.
 Epizootic stomatitis. *See* Foot-and-mouth disease, 2.
 Epulis, 79.
 Equinia, *See* Glanders, 2.
 Erosion, partial or complete, 167.
 Ergot, Poison, 215.
 Eristalis dimidiatus, 236.
 — tenax, 236.
 Erosion, atheromatous, 47.
 — of dentine, cement, or enamel, 77.
 — — joint, 167.
 — — lymphatic vessels, 57.
 — superficial, of stomach, 88.
 — — intestines, 91.
 Errors of form, attachment, and development of teeth, 80.
 Eructation, 89.
 Eruptions produced by internal or external use of drugs or poisons, 145.
 Erysipelas, 2.
 — of areolar tissue, 139.
 — — external ear, 35.
 — — lips, 81.
 — — scrotum, 108.
 Erythema hæmorrhagicum, 140.
 — induratum (Bazin's disease), 144.
 — iris, 140.
 — multiforme, 140.
 — nodosum, 140.
 Erythræmia, 52.
 Erythrasma, 145.
 Erythromelalgia, 48.
 Erythroptosis, 30.
 Erythroxyton Coca, Poison, 216.
 Eserine, Poison, 217.
 Ether, Poison, 213.
 — poisoning by, 219.
 Ethyl alcohol, Poison, 213.
 — chloride, Poison, 213.
 Ethmoidal region, arrested development of (Cyclopean fœtus), 198.
 Eucaïne, Poison, 214.
 Eunuchism, 64.
 — analogous changes in females, 64.
 Euphorbiacæ, Poison (Spurges), 216.
 Eustachian tube, atresia of, 38.
 — — catheterisation of, 173.
 — — diseases of, 38.
 — — foreign bodies in, 38.
 — — inflammation of, 38.
 — — malformation of, 38.
 — — new growths of, 38.
 Eustrongylus gigas, 228.
 Evacuation of intracranial abscess, 168.
 — — retained menstrual fluid, 184.
 Eversion of punctum lacrymale, 33.

EYE

- Evisceration of fœtus, 185.
 Evisceration of eyeball, 170.
 Excessive appetite, 90.
 — growth of fat in myocardium, 45.
 — menstruation, 121.
 Excision. *See* surgical operations, 161-186.
 Exhaustion psychoses. *See* Confusional insanity, 18.
 Exophthalmic goitre, 46.
 — — *See* Hyperthyroidism, 59.
 Exophthalmos, 34.
 Exostosis, ear, removal from, 172.
 — ivory-like, 187.
 — compact, 187.
 — spongy, 187.
 Exploration. *See* surgical operations, 161-168.
 External ear and meatus, diseases of, 35.
 External genital organs conforming to male type, 208.
 — — — — female type, 208.
 — — — indeterminate, 208.
 — — — injuries of, 158.
 — — — malformations of, female, 207.
 — — — — male, 205.
 Extraction of lens, 171.
 — — teeth, 172.
 Extracts, animal, poison, 218.
 Extra-uterine pregnancy, 122.
 Extravasation of urine, 106.
 Extroversion of bladder (Ectopia vesicæ), 209.
 Extrusion of membranes or of brain and membranes through defects in cranium (malformation), 193.
 Extrusion of membranes or of spinal cord and membranes through defects in spinal canal (malformation), 193.
 Eye, conjugate deviation of, 31.
 — diseases of, 19.
 — — — choroid, 25.
 — — — ciliary body, 23.
 — — — conjunctiva, 19.
 — — — cornea, 20.
 — — — iris, 23.
 — — — lacrymal apparatus, 32.
 — — — lens, 24.
 — — — optic nerve, 28.
 — — — orbit and neighbouring parts, 33.
 — — — retina, 27.
 — — — sclerotic, 22.
 — — — vitreous, 25.
 — disorders of mechanism of accommodation, 30.
 — external muscles, motor anomalies of, 31.
 — malformations of, 194.
 — operations on, 169.
 — perverted visual sensation, 30.
 — symptomatic disturbance of vision, 29.
 Eyeball, affections of whole eyeball, 29.
 — evisceration of, 171.
 — excision, 171.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

EYE

- Eyeball, extraction of foreign bodies, 171.
 — extrinsic muscles absent, 194.
 — fused (Cyclopean), 194.
 — malformations of, 194.
 — operations on, 170.
 — sclerotomy, 171.
 — trephining of, 171.
 Eyelids, diseases of, 31.
 — malformations of, 194.
 — operations on, 169.
 — removal of new growth and cyst, 170.

 Face, injuries of, 158.
 — malformations of, 196.
 — operations on, 169.
 — persistence of clefts, nasal, maxillary, mandibular (malformation), 196.
 Facial hemiatrophy, 83.
 Fæcal accumulations, 92.
 Fallopian tube, absent, small, or constricted, 206.
 — — adhesion of, 113.
 — — accessory ostium of, 206.
 — — cysts of, 114.
 — — diseases of, 113.
 — — dilatation of, as result of tubal abortion, 113.
 — — displacement of, 113.
 — — distension of, 113.
 — — — with bloody fluid, 113.
 — — — mucous or watery fluid, 113.
 — — — purulent fluid, 113.
 — — duplication of, 206.
 — — elongation of, 113.
 — — hæmato-salpinx of, 113.
 — — hernia of, 113.
 — — hydro-salpinx of, 113.
 — — inflammation of (Salpingitis), and varieties of, 113.
 — — ligature of, 183.
 — — malformations of, 114, 206.
 — — new growths of, 114.
 — — occlusion of, 113.
 — — parasitic disease of, 114.
 — — pyo-salpinx of, 113.
 — — rotation of, 113.
 — — stricture of, 113.
 — — torsion of (rotation), 113.
 — — tuberculosis of, 113.
 — — tubo ovarian cyst of, 114.
 False hermaphroditism. *See note p. 208.*
 — joint, 160.
 Family or hereditary ataxy, 7.
 Farcy. *See Glanders*, 2, 56.
 — of lymphatic vessels, 57.
 Fasciæ, contraction of, 136.
 — — — Dupuytren's, 136.

FIB

- Fasciæ, diseases of, 136.
 — fibrositis of, 136.
 — inflammation of, 136.
 — new growths of, 136.
 — operations on, 167.
 — or aponeurosis, division of, 169.
 Fasciola hepatica (*Distoma hepaticum*), 225.
 — lanceolata 225.
 Fascioletta ilocana, 226.
 Fasciolopsis buski, 225.
 Fat embolism of lung, 73.
 — excessive growth of in myocardium, 45.
 — necrosis of areolar tissue, 139.
 — — associated with pancreatitis, 97.
 Fatigue of ciliary muscle, 30.
 Fatty degeneration. *See under degeneration of organ affected.*
 Fauces, diseases of palate and pillars of, 84.
 Favus, 144.
 Febrile insanity, 17.
 Febris hæmoglobinurica, 1.
 Feeble-mindedness, 16.
 Female organs of generation, diseases of, 112.
 — — — functional and symptomatic disorders of, 120.
 Femoral hernia, 93.
 Ferrosilicon, poisoning by, 219.
 Fever, blackwater, 1.
 — cerebro-spinal, 2.
 — enteric, 1.
 — glandular, 2.
 — intermittent hepatic, 101.
 — mediterranean, 2.
 — paratyphoid, 1.
 — rat-bite, 3.
 — relapsing, 3.
 — rheumatic, 3.
 — sandfly, 3.
 — scarlet, 3.
 — tick, 4.
 — trench, 4.
 — typhoid, 1.
 — typhus, 4.
 — urethral, 106.
 — yellow, 4.
 Fibroid of uterus, 117.
 Fibro-lipoma, 187.
 Fibroma, hard, 187.
 — soft, 187.
 Fibromyoma of uterus (Fibroid), 117.
 — — during pregnancy, 122.
 Fibro-sarcoma, 190.
 Fibrosis of adrenals, 61.
 — areolar tissue, 139.
 — — kidney (Contracted granular kidney), 149.
 — — lung, 73.
 — — lymphatic glands, 55.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

FIB,

- Fibrosis of myocardium, 45.
- — spleen, 53.
- — thymus, 58.
- Fibrositis, 136.
- Fibrous nodule of tendons, 136.
- Filaria bancrofti, 227.
- — intermediate hosts of, 234, 235.
- — conjunctivæ, 228.
- — diurna, 228.
- — equina, 228.
- — gigas, 228.
- — hominis oris, 228.
- — kilimariæ, 228.
- — labialis, 228.
- — lentis, 228.
- — loa, 227.
- — of conjunctiva, 20.
- — of lymphatic vessels, 57.
- — magalhæsi, 228.
- — medinensis, 227.
- — nocturna, 227.
- — ozzardi, 228.
- — perstans, 228.
- — powelli, 228.
- — romanorum, 228.
- — sanguinis hominis, major, 228.
- — — minor, 228.
- — — diurna, 228.
- — — nocturna, 227.
- — taniguchii, 228.
- — volvulus, 227.
- Filarial parasites, intermediate hosts of, 234, 235.
- Filariasis, of lymphatic glands, 56.
- — scrotum, 108.
- — of skin, 145.
- Fillet, application to foetal head, 185.
- Finger, trigger, 138.
- Fission fungi, or Schizomycetes (bacteria), 237.
- Fissure of anus, 95.
- — auricle, operation for, 172.
- — lips, 81.
- — palpebral, operations on, 170.
- Fistula in ano, 96.
- — auricle (malformation), 195.
- — biliary, 101.
- — of bladder, and varieties of, 153.
- — — entero-vesical, 153.
- — — perineal, 153.
- — — recto-vesical, 153.
- — — supra-pubic, 153.
- — — umbilical, 153.
- — — utero-vesical, 153.
- — — vesico-vaginal, 153.
- — branchial or arising from visceral clefts, 197.
- — consequent on parturition, 126.
- — of intestines, 91.
- — lacrymal gland, 33.
- — — sac, 33.

FOR

- Fistula of neck, operation for, 174.
- œsophago-tracheal (malformation), 203.
- pleural, 76.
- pulmonary, 74.
- recto-urethral, 96.
- recto-vaginal, 96.
- recto-vesical, 96.
- salivary, 86.
- — of scrotum, 108.
- — uretero-vaginal, 118.
- — ureter, 151.
- — urethro-vaginal, 118.
- — urethral, 106.
- — recto-urethral, 106.
- — — uterus, 117.
- — — cervico-vesical, 117.
- — — utero-intestinal, 117.
- — — utero-vesical, 117.
- — vagina, and varieties of, 118.
- — vesico-vaginal, 118.
- Fixation of liver, 179.
- — spleen, 179.
- — uterus, 183.
- Flagellata, 221.
- Flat-foot (Pes planus), 138.
- Flat nipple, 207.
- Fluidity of vitreous, 25.
- Foetal head, application of craniotomy for-
ceps, 185.
- — — — crotchet, 185.
- — — — fillet, 185.
- — — — lever, 185.
- — — misplaced, rectification of, 184.
- Fœtus, acardiac, 210.
- — compressus, 127.
- — decapitation of, 185.
- — evisceration of, 185.
- — implantation of, directly on placenta, 209.
- — obstruction to expulsion of, 123.
- — papyraceus, 127.
- — paracentesis of, 185.
- — parasitic, 211.
- — sireniform, 210.
- — spinal column, division of, 185.
- Follicular conjunctivitis, 19.
- — cyst, 192.
- — tonsillitis, 85.
- — pharyngitis, 87.
- Folliculitis decalvans, 147.
- Folliculoma (Benign epithelial tumour of
hair-follicles), 189.
- Food, poisonous, 218.
- Fool's parsley, Poison, (*Æthusa cynapium*),
215.
- Foot, injuries of, 158.
- Foot-and-mouth disease, 2.
- Foramen ovale, premature closure of (mal-
formation), 200.
- Forceps, application to foetal head, 185.
- Forearm, injuries of, 158.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

FOR

Foreign bodies in antrum, 36.
 — — — areolar tissue, 139.
 — — — bladder, 154.
 — — — bronchi and bronchioles, 72.
 — — — Eustachian tube, 38.
 — — — external meatus, 35.
 — — — eyeball, removal of, 171.
 — — — heart, 46.
 — — — intestines, 96.
 — — — larynx, 69.
 — — — mastoid process, 38.
 — — — nose, 42.
 — — — middle ear, 37.
 — — — pericardium, 102.
 — — — peritoneum, 102.
 — — — pharynx and œsophagus, 88.
 — — — rectum, 97.
 — — — removal of, 162.
 — — — removal from air passages, 174.
 — — — — ear, 172.
 — — — — eyeball, 171.
 — — — — heart, 175.
 — — — — lung, 176.
 — — — — naso-pharynx, pharynx, and
 — — — — œsophagus, 175.
 — — — in stomach, 90.
 — — — — trachea, 70.
 — — — — urethra, 70.
 — — — — vagina, 119.
 Foxglove, Poison, 216.
 Fracture of bones and cartilages, 160.
 — — — — — comminuted, 160.
 — — — — — complete or incomplete, 160.
 — — — — — compound, 160.
 — — — — — failure of union, 160.
 — — — — — false joint, 160.
 — — — — — fibrous union of, 160.
 — — — — — impacted, 160.
 — — — — — simple, 160.
 — — — — — with injury of adjacent structures, 160.
 — — spontaneous, 129.
 Frænum of tongue, division of, 171.
 Fragilitas ossium (Osteo-psathyrosis), 129.
 Framboesia. *See* Yaws, 5, 144.
 Freckle, 143.
 Friction burn, 159.
 Friedrich's disease, 7.
 Frost-bite, 159.
 Fuchs's coloboma, 195.
 Functional albuminuria, 155.
 — — — athletic, 155.
 — — — dietetic, 155.
 — — — orthostatic, 155.
 — — — paroxysmal, 155.
 Functional and symptomatic disorders of the
 female organs of generation, 120.
 Fungi, budding, 239.
 — fission, 237.

GAS

Funicular hydrocele, 192.
 Furred tongue, 84.
 Furuncle. *See* boil, 139.
 — of auricle, operation for, 172.
 Fused eyeballs (Cyclopean), malformation,
 194.
 Fusiform aneurysm, 48.
 Fusion of teeth, 80.
 Galactoceles, 126, 191.
 Galactorrhœa, 67, 126.
 Gall-bladder and ducts, 101.
 — — — — biliary colic, 101.
 — — — — biliary fistula of, 101.
 — — — — calculi, 101.
 — — — — cysts of, 101.
 — — — — contraction and stricture of, 101.
 — — — — defective or absent (malformation), 204.
 — — — — dilatation of, 101.
 — — — — effects of poisons on, 101.
 — — — — gangrene, from torsion of, 101.
 — — — — impaction and plugging of, 101.
 — — — — inflammation of (Cholecystitis
 — — — — and Cholangitis), and varieties
 — — — — of, 101.
 — — — — injuries of, 101.
 — — — — inspissated bile in, 101.
 — — — — intermittent hepatic fever, 101.
 — — — — malformations of, 101.
 — — — — new growth of, 101.
 — — — — operations on, 179.
 — — — — parasites of, 101.
 — — — — perforation of, 101.
 — — — — rupture of, 101.
 Gall-stones in intestines, 92.
 Ganglion of sheaths of tendons, 137.
 — — — — — compound, 137.
 — — — — — simple, 137.
 Ganglionic neuroma, 188.
 Gangrene, acute infective, 2.
 — consequent on parturition, and varieties
 — of, 126.
 — (from torsion) of gall-bladder and ducts,
 101.
 — gas, 2; cause of, 238.
 — of intestines, 91.
 — — pancreas, 97.
 — — rectum, 95.
 Gangrenous inflammation. *See* under inflammation of the organs or structures concerned.
 Garcinia Cambogia (Gamboge), Poison, 216.
 Gartner's duct, partial persistence of, 208.
 Gärtner's bacillus, 239.
 Gas gangrene, 2.
 Gases, poisonous, 218.
 Gasserian ganglion, removal of, 165.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

GAS

- Gastralgia (Gastrodynia), 89.
 Gastrectasis, 88.
 Gastrectomy, partial or complete, 177.
 Gastric fistula, and varieties, 88.
 — ulcer, 88.
 Gastritis, and varieties, 87.
 Gastro-colic fistula, 88.
 Gastro-cutaneous fistula, 88.
 Gastrodiscus hominis, 226.
 Gastro-enteric fistula, 88.
 Gastro-enterostomy, 177.
 Gastro-gastrostomy, 177.
 Gastrophilus hæmorrhoidalis, 235.
 — nasalis, 235.
 — veterinus, 235.
 Gastroplasty, 177.
 Gastroptosis, 88.
 Gastrorrhaphy, 177.
 Gastrostomy, 177.
 Gastrotomy, 177.
 Gaucher's disease, 54.
 Gelseminine, Poison, 216.
 Gelsemium sempervirens (Yellow jasmine),
 Poison, 216.
 General injuries, 157.
 — paralysis of the insane. *See* Syphilitic
 insanity, 18.
 Generative organs, diseases of. *See* organs
 of generation (female) 112, (male) 104.
 — (female), operations on, 183.
 — (male), operations on, 182.
 Genu recurvatum, 138.
 — valgum (Knock-knee), 138.
 — varum, 138.
 German measles. *See* Rubella, 4.
 Giant-celled sarcoma, 190.
 Gigantism, 63, 128.
 Gingivitis, 79.
 Glanders, 2.
 — (Farcy), 56.
 — of lung, 74.
 — — of lymphatic vessels, 57.
 — — nose, 41.
 Glands of internal secretion, diseases of, 58.
 Glands lymphatic, diseases of, 55.
 — salivary, 86.
 — sebaceous, 146.
 Glandular cysts, 191.
 — fever, 2, 56.
 Glans penis, inflammation of, 104.
 Glaucoma, 25.
 — infantile, 25.
 Gleet, 106.
 Glioma, 187.
 Glomerular nephritis, 149.
 Glossina fusca, 233.
 — longipennis, 233.
 — morsitans (Tsetse fly), 233.
 — palpalis (Tsetse fly), 233.
 Glossitis, 83.

GRI

- Glossy skin, 143.
 Glottis, spasm of, 14.
 — stenosis of, due to union of vocal cords
 (malformation), 202.
 Glyciphagus domesticus, 231.
 Glycosuria, 103, 156.
 — retinitis in, 28.
 Gnathostoma siamense, 229.
 Goitre (Bronchocele), 59.
 — adenomatous, 59.
 — and endemic cretinism, 2.
 — cystic, 59.
 — exophthalmic, 59.
 — fibrous, 59.
 — parenchymatous, 59.
 Goldylocks, Poison, 217.
 Gonads (reproductive glands), absence of,
 207.
 — male or female, imperfectly developed,
 208.
 — results of removal or destruction of, 64.
 Gonococcal infection, 2.
 — — of conjunctiva, 21.
 — — — lymphatic glands, 56.
 — — — spine, 133.
 — — — uterus, 116.
 — — — vagina, 118.
 — — — vulva, 120.
 — inflammation. *See* under organ or struc-
 ture concerned.
 Gonococcal synovitis. *See* Gonococcal infec-
 tion, 2.
 Gonococcus, 237.
 Gonorrhœa, 106. *See* Gonococcal infection, 2.
 — mucosa, 106.
 Gordiacea, species of, 229.
 Gordius aquaticus, 229.
 — chilensis, 229.
 Gout, 103.
 — of areolar tissue, 139.
 — — bone, 129.
 — — bursæ, 137.
 — — joints, 131.
 Graafian cyst, 192.
 Grafting of bone, 166.
 — of joint, 167.
 — of nerve, 165.
 — — skin, 165.
 — — tendon, 169.
 Granular conjunctivitis, 19.
 — kidney, 149.
 Granulations of ear, removal of, 172.
 Granuloma annulare, 142.
 — of middle ear, 37.
 — ulcerative, of vulva, 120.
 Gravel, 156.
 Graves' disease. *See* Hyperthyroidism, 46, 59.
 — — insanity in, 18.
 Great arterial stems, malformation of, 201.
 Grinder's lung, 73.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

GRO

- Growths, new. *See* under organ or structure affected, also list of tumours, p. 187.
 Gum-boil, 79.
 Gums, atrophy of, 79.
 — cancerum oris, 79.
 — cysts of, 79.
 — diphtheria of, 79.
 — hæmorrhage of, 79.
 — hyperæmia of, 79.
 — hypertrophy, 79.
 — inflammation of (Gingivitis), and varieties of, 79.
 — new growths of (epulis), 79.
 — œdema of, 79.
 — poisoning by mercury, lead, bismuth, 79.
 — removal of new growth, 172.
 — scurvy of, 79.
 — syphilis of, 79.
 — thrush of, 79.
 — tuberculosis of, 79.

- Hæmadipsa zeylanica, 229.
 Hæmangiectasis of conjunctiva, 20.
 Hæmangioma (Nævus) 188.
 Hæmarthrosis, 131.
 Hæmatemesis from stomach, 88.
 Hæmatocele, 109.
 — extra-peritoneal, 114.
 — intra-peritoneal, 114.
 — operation for, 182.
 — of spermatic cord, 109.
 — tunica vaginalis, 110.
 Hæmatoma, 159.
 — auris, 36.
 — cerebral meninges, 9.
 — extra-dural, 9.
 — extra-peritoneal, 114.
 — pulsating, 48.
 — of scrotum, 108.
 — — spermatic cord (Hæmatocele), 109.
 — subdural, 9.
 Hæmatometra, 116.
 Hæmatomyelia, 7.
 Hæmato-porphyrinuria, 103, 155.
 Hæmatosalpinx, 113.
 Hæmaturia, 155.
 Hæmendothelioma, 189.
 Hæmenteria ghiliana, 229.
 — officinalis, 229.
 — mexicana, 229.
 Hæmochromatosis, 103, 143.
 — of liver, 99.
 Hæmoglobinuria, 51.
 — paroxysmal, 155.
 Hæmolysis, 51.
 Hæmolytic jaundice, 51.
 Hæmonchus contortus, 227.
 Hæmopericardium, 44.
 Hæmoperitoneum, 102.

HAI

- Hæmophilia, 51.
 — of joints, 131.
 Hæmopsis sanguisuga, 229.
 Hæmoptysis from bronchi and bronchioles, 71.
 — — lung, 73.
 — — trachea, 70.
 Hæmorrhage, accidental, from detachment of placenta, 124.
 — of adrenals, 61.
 — — areolar tissue, 139.
 — arrest of, operation for, 163.
 — of brain, 10.
 — — bronchi, 71.
 — — choroid, 26.
 — — gums, 79.
 — — intestines, 91.
 — — kidney, 149.
 — — larynx, 68.
 — — lung, 73.
 — — lymphatic glands, 55.
 — — meninges
 — — — cerebral, 9.
 — — — spinal, 6.
 — — membranous labyrinth, 39.
 — — optic nerve, 28.
 — — orbit, 34.
 — — pancreas, 97.
 — — parathyroids, 60.
 — — pituitary gland, 62.
 — — rectum, 95.
 — — retina, 27.
 — — spinal cord (Hæmatomyelia), 7.
 — — spleen, 53.
 — — stomach, 88.
 — — thymus, 58.
 — — thyroid gland, 59.
 — — trachea,
 — — post partum, 126.
 — — ligature of bleeding point, or of artery on proximal side, 164.
 — — unavoidable, from placenta prævia, 124.
 — — of urethra, 106.
 — — uterus, 115.
 — — vagina or vulva from ruptured hæmatoma during parturition, 124.
 Hæmorrhagic effusion in spinal meninges, 6.
 — — — cerebral meninges, 9.
 — — mole, 122.
 — — purpura, 51.
 Hæmorrhoids, removal of, 178.
 — and varieties of, 96.
 Hæmothorax, 75.
 Habit spasms, 13.
 Hair ball in stomach, 90.
 Hair and follicles, alopecia, 147.
 — — — areata, 147.
 — — — canities, 147.
 — — — cysts, 147, 192.
 — — — dermatitis papillaris capillitii (Acne cheloid), 147.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

HAI

- Hair and follicles, folliculitis, 147.
 — — — — decalvans, 147.
 — — — — hirsuties, 147.
 — — — — inflammation of (Folliculitis), and varieties, 147.
 — — — — monolithrix (Beaded hairs), 147.
 — — — — new growths, 147.
 — — — — piedra, 147.
 — — — — sycosis, 147.
 — — — — trichorrhæxis nodosa, 147.
 Hallux flexus or rigidus, 138.
 — varus, 138.
 — valgus, 138.
 Hammer toe, 138.
 Hand, injuries of, 158.
 Hard node, 130.
 Hare-lip, 196.
 — — — operation for, 169.
 Harlequin foetus, 142.
 Harvest bug (*Leptus autumnalis*), 230.
 Haschish, Poison, 215.
 Hay fever. *See* Summer catarrh, 41.
 Head, injuries of, 158.
 Headache, 14.
 Head louse, 232.
 Heart, aneurysm of, 46.
 — angina pectoris, 46.
 — atrophy of, 46.
 — bipid apex (malformation), 199.
 — degeneration, 45.
 — dilatation of, 46.
 — diseases of endocardium, 44.
 — — — myocardium, 45.
 — — — pericardium, 44.
 — — — valves, 45.
 — — — — disordered action of, 46.
 — — — — Adams-Stokes's disease, 46.
 — — — — alternating action, 46.
 — — — — auricular fibrillation, 46.
 — — — — auricular flutter, 46.
 — — — — bradycardia, 46.
 — — — — heart-block (complete or partial), 46.
 — — — — premature systole (extra-systole), 46.
 — — — — — sinus arrhythmia, 46.
 — — — — — syncope, 46.
 — — — — — tachycardia, 46.
 — foreign bodies, 46.
 — hypertrophy of, 46.
 — intra-cardiac thrombosis, 46.
 — injuries of, 46, 158.
 — malformations of, 46, 199.
 — massage of, 175.
 — new growths of, 46.
 — parasitic disease of, 46.
 — rupture of, 46.
 — supernumerary segments to valves (malformation), 200.

HER

- Heart, suture of, 175.
 — syphilis of, 46.
 — tuberculosis of, 46.
 — two-chambered (malformation), 200.
 Heart-block, complete or partial, 46.
 Heartburn (Cardialgia), 90.
 Heat, effects of, 157.
 Heat-stroke, 157.
 Hebra's prurigo, 141.
 Hedonal, Poison, 214.
 Helleborus fetidus, Poison (Bear's foot), 216.
 — niger (Christmas rose), Poison, 216.
 Helophilus pendulinus, 236.
 Hemianæsthesia, 15.
 Hemianopsia. *See* Defects of field of vision, 29.
 Hemicrania. *See* Migraine, 14.
 Hemiplegia, 12.
 Hemlock, Poison, 215.
 Hemp, Indian, Poison, 215.
 Henbane, Poison, 216.
 Henoch's purpura, 51.
 Hepatic blood-vessels, diseases of, 100.
 — — — obstruction of portal vein, 100.
 — — — parasites of, 100.
 — — — pylophlebitis (inflammation of portal vein), and varieties of, 100.
 — — — thrombosis of portal vein, 100.
 — cirrhosis in progressive lenticular degeneration, 13.
 — ducts, stenosis or atresia of, 204.
 Hepatitis, and varieties of, 99.
 Hepatoptosis, 99.
 Hereditary ataxy, 7.
 — chorea. *See* Huntington's chorea, 13.
 Hermaphroditism, false, 208.
 — true. *See* note p. 208.
 Hernia, and varieties of, 92, 93.
 — of bladder, 153.
 — of Fallopian tube, 113.
 — diaphragmatic, 93.
 — — (malformation), 202.
 — femoral.
 — — ovary, 112.
 — — uterus into sac, 116.
 — — vulva, 119.
 — inguinal, and varieties, 93.
 — — congenital, 93.
 — — infantile, 93.
 — — internal, 93.
 — — external or oblique, 93.
 — — bubonocoele, 93.
 — — scrotal or labial, 93.
 — — funicular, 93.
 — internal, 93.
 — interstitial (inter-parietal), 93.
 — lumbar, 93.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

HER

- Hernia obturator, 93.
 — omental, 93, 102.
 — perineal, 93.
 — radical cure of, 176.
 — internal, reduction of, 178.
 — Richter's, 93.
 — sciatic, 93.
 — of stomach, 88.
 — testis, 111.
 — umbilical, 93, 208.
 — vaginal, 93.
 — ventral, 93.
 Hernial sac, adhesion of, 93.
 — sac, affections of, 93.
 — — dropsy of, 93.
 — — inflammation of, 93.
 — — suppuration of, 93.
 Heroin, Poison, 214.
 Herpes febrilis, 141.
 — of lips, 81.
 — — membrana tympani, 37.
 — — mouth, 82.
 — — palate and pillars of fauces, 84.
 — — penis, 105.
 — — prepuce, 104.
 — — tongue, 83.
 — — tonsils, 85.
 — — zoster (Shingles), 141.
 Heterochromia of iris, 194.
 Heterophoria. *See* Squint, 31.
 Heterophyes heterophyes, 226.
 Hexamitus duodenalis, 222.
 Hiccough, 15.
 Hidrocystoma, 191.
 Hip, injuries of, 158.
 Hirsuties. *See* Hair and follicles, 147.
 — from adrenal disease, 61.
 — (malformation), 209.
 Hirudinea, 220.
 — species of, 229.
 Hirudo medicinalis, 229.
 — troctina, 229.
 Hodgkin's disease, 54.
 — — of lymphatic glands, 56.
 Homalomyia canicularis, 236.
 — incisurata, 236.
 — scalaris, 236.
 Homatropine, Poison, 214.
 Horn, 143.
 Horsebane (Water dropwort), Poison, 217.
 Horse leech, 229.
 Horseshoe kidney, 205.
 Hour-glass contraction of stomach, 89.
 Huntington's chorea, 13.
 Hyaline degeneration. *See* under degeneration of structure concerned.
 Hyaloid artery, persistence of, 195.
 Hyalomma ægyptium, 239.

HYP

- Hydatid cyst (Echinococcus) of spleen, 54.
See also under Parasites and cysts.
 Hydatid suppurating of liver, 98.
 Hydatidiform mole, 122.
 Hydrannios, 121.
 Hydrarthrosis, intermittent, 131.
 Hydrocele, funicular, 192.
 — of spermatic cord, and varieties of, 109.
 — — tunica vaginalis, and varieties of, 110.
 — operation for, 182.
 — of vulva, 119.
 Hydrocephalus, congenital, 11.
 — acquired, 11.
 Hydrochloric acid (Spirit of salt), Poison, 213.
 — — poisoning by, 219.
 Hydrocyanic acid, Poison, 214.
 Hydroencephalocele (malformation), 193.
 Hydrofluoric acid, Poison, 213.
 — — poisoning by, 219.
 Hydrogen, arseniuretted, Poison, 218.
 — sulphuretted, 219.
 Hydrometra, 116.
 Hydromyelia, 8.
 Hydromyelocele (malformation), 193.
 Hydronephrosis, 150.
 Hydropericardium, 44.
 Hydrophobia. *See* Rabies, 3.
 — (Rabies), Negri's bodies in, 223.
 Hydrophthalmos. *See* Infantile glaucoma, 24.
 Hydrops amnii, 121.
 — articulari, 130.
 Hydrorrhachis, 8.
 Hydropneumothorax, 76.
 Hydroquinone, Poison, 214.
 Hydrorrhœa in pregnancy, 121.
 Hydro-salpinx, 113.
 Hydrothæa meteorica, 236.
 Hydrothorax, 75.
 — containing cholesterin, 75.
 Hymen, dilatation of, 184.
 — removal of, 184.
 — imperforate, 118.
 — — or fenestrated, 207.
 Hymenolepis diminuta, 224.
 — lanceolata, 224.
 — murina, 224.
 Hyo-mandibular cleft, partial persistence of (malformation), 195.
 Hyoscine (Scopolamine), Poison, 216.
 Hyoscyamine, Poison, 216.
 Hyoscyamus niger (Henbane), Poison, 216.
 Hyperæmia of brain, 10.
 — — bronchi and bronchioles, 71.
 — — dental pulp, 77.
 — — gums, 79.
 — — larynx, 68.
 — — lung, 73.
 — — — with œdema, 73.
 — — mammary gland, 66.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

HYP

Hyperæmia (passive) of stomach, 88.
 — of trachea, 70.
 Hyperæsthesia, 15.
 — of mammary gland, 67.
 — of tongue, 84.
 Hyperchlorhydria, 89.
 Hyperidrosis, 146.
 Hypermetropia, 39.
 Hyperosmia, 42.
 Hyperostosis of ear, removal of, 172.
 Hyperpiesis, 49.
 Hyperpituitarism, 63.
 — gigantism, 63.
 — acromegaly, 63.
 Hyperplasia of adrenals, 61.
 — — arteries, 47.
 — — dentine, cement, and enamel, 77.
 — — pituitary gland, 63.
 Hyperthyroidism and Dysthyroidism, 59.
 — therapeutic, 60.
 Hypertrophic rhinitis, 41.
 — — stenosis of pyloric canal, 89.
 Hypertrophy. *See* under hypertrophy of organ or structure concerned.
 Hypertrophy of bone, 128.
 — — bladder, 153.
 — — gums, 79.
 — — heart, 46.
 — — intestines, 92.
 — — kidney, 149.
 — — lips (Macrocheilia), 81.
 — — lung, 74.
 — — lymphatic glands, 55.
 — — mammary glands, 66.
 — — muscular coat of arteries, 47.
 — — nails, 148.
 — — ovary, 112.
 — — pituitary gland, 63.
 — — prepuce, 104.
 — — prostate (senile enlargement) of, 107.
 — — stomach, 88.
 — — tonsils, 85.
 — — thymus, 58.
 — — uterus, 115.
 — — vulva, 119.
 Hyphal fungi, or Hyphomycetes, 239.
 Hypnotic drugs, 214.
 Hypoderma bovis, 235.
 — diana, 235.
 — lineata, 235.
 Hypopyon, 21.
 Hypopituitarism, 63.
 Hypoplasia of adrenals, 61.
 — — pituitary gland, 63.
 — — teeth, 80.
 — — — (hereditary), 202.
 Hypospadias, 206.
 Hypostatic pneumonia, 73.
 Hysterectomy, partial or complete, 184.
 Hysteria, 15.
 — mania associated with, 16.

INF

Hysterical joint, 132.
 Ichthyosis, 142.
 — hystrix, 142.
 — linearis, 142.
 — universalis, 142.
 — and varieties of, 142.
 Icterus, and varieties of, 99.
 Idiocy. *See* Mental diseases, 16.
 Idioglossia. *See* Aphasia, 15.
 Imbecility, 16.
 Impacted calculus, in urethra, 106.
 Impaction and plugging of gall bladder and ducts, 101.
 — of teeth, 80.
 — — rectum, 96.
 Imperforate anus, 97.
 — hymen, 118.
 — rectum, 209.
 Impetigo bullosa, 141.
 — — neonatorum, 141.
 — contagiosa, 141.
 — herpetiformis, 141.
 Impotence of penis, 105.
 Inanition, 103.
 Incision of abscess, acute, 161.
 — or removal of bursa, 167.
 — — mastoid abscess, 173.
 — — membrana tympani, 173.
 — and drainage of pericardial cavity, 175.
 — — — of pulmonary cavity, 176.
 — of periosteum, 166.
 — — peritonsillar abscess, 171.
 — — prepuce, 182.
 — — retropharyngeal abscess, 175.
 — — seminal vesicles, 182.
 — — tendon sheath, 167.
 Incomplete descent of testicle, 205.
 Incontinence of urine, 154.
 Indian bug, 232.
 — tobacco, Poison, 216.
 — hemp, Poison, 215.
 Indicanuria, 155.
 Indigestion (Dyspepsia), 89.
 Induction of abortion, 185.
 Induration of corpus cavernosum (local), 105.
 Inequality of pupils, 23.
 Inertia of uterus, 123.
 Infancy, convulsions of, 14.
 Infantile scurvy, 103.
 — kala-azar. *See* Leishmaniasis, 2.
 — splenomegaly, parasite of, 221.
 Infantilism, 64.
 — — reversive sexual in adults, 63.
 Infarction of intestines, 91.
 — — liver, 99.
 — — lung, 73.
 — — spleen, 53.
 INFECTION, DISEASES CAUSED BY, 1.
 Infection of blood, 51.
 Infective enteritis, 91.
 Inferior nuclear palsy, 11.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

INF

Infiltration and degeneration. *See under*
degeneration of organ concerned.

Inflammation,

- acute or chronic.
- catarrhal.
- gangrenous, or necrotic.
- serous.
- suppurative.
- ulcerative.

See under Inflammation of organ or
structures concerned.

Inflammation of accessory sinuses, 43.

- — adrenals, and varieties of, 60.
- — areola, 65.
- — areolar tissue (cellulitis), and varieties of, 139.
- — arteries (Arteritis), 47.
- — auditory nerve, 40.
- — bladder, and varieties, 152.
- — bone (Osteitis), 128.
- — brain (Encephalitis), 10.
- — breast (Mastitis), 66.
- — bursæ (Bursitis), 137.
- — cardiac valves, 45.
- — cartilage (Chondritis), 130.
- — cerebral meninges, 8.
- — choroid, 25.
- — ciliary body, 23.
- — conjunctiva, 19.
- — cornea, 20.
- — dental pulp, and varieties, 77.
- — dura mater (cerebral), 8.
- — spinal, 5.
- — of ear
 - — — external, 35.
 - — — internal, 39.
 - — — middle, 36.
- — endocardium, 44.
- — Eustachian tube, 38.
- — eyelids, 31.
- — Fallopian tube, and varieties of, 113.
- — fasciæ, 136.
- — gall-bladder and ducts (Cholecystitis
and Cholangitis), 101.
- — glans penis (Balanitis), 104.
- — gums, and varieties, 79.
- — hair and follicles, 147.
- — hepatic blood-vessels, 100.
- — intestines, and varieties of, 90.
- — of jaws, and varieties of, 82.
- — joints, and varieties of, 131.
- — kidney (Nephritis), 149.
- — lacrymal gland, 32.
- — — sac, 33.
- — larynx, and varieties of, 68.
- — lips, and varieties of, 81.
- — liver, and varieties of, 98.
- — lung, and varieties of, 72, 73.
- — lymphatic glands, and varieties, 55.

INF

Inflammation of lymphatic vessels, 56.

- — mammary gland, 66.
- — mastoid process, 37.
- — matrix of nails (Onychia), 148.
- — membranous labyrinth, 39.
- — meninges, cerebral, 8.
- — — spinal, 5.
- — mouth, and varieties of, 82.
- — muscles, 134.
- — mucous membrane of bronchi and
bronchioles, and varieties of, 71.
- — myocardium, 45.
- — nasal accessory sinuses, 43.
- — — bones and cartilages, 42.
- — — mucous membrane, 41.
- — naso-pharynx, pharynx, and œsopha-
gus, 86.
- — nerves, 5.
- — nipple, 65.
- — nose, 41.
- — optic nerve, 28.
- — ovary (Oöphoritis), and varieties of,
112.
- — palate and pillars of fauces, 84.
- — pancreas, and varieties of, 97.
- — penis and of its integuments, and
varieties of, 105.
- — perichondrium (Perichondritis), 130.
- — periosteum (Periostitis), 130.
- — peritoneum, and varieties of, 102.
- — of pia mater and arachnoid (cerebral),
9; Spinal, 6.
- — pericardium, 44.
- — pituitary gland, and varieties, 62.
- — pleura, and varieties, 75.
- — portal vein (Pylephlebitis), and
varieties, 100.
- — prepuce (Posthitis), 104.
- — prostate (Prostatitis), 107.
- — rectum, 95.
- — retina, 26.
- — salivary glands and ducts, and
varieties of, 86.
- — sclerotic, 22.
- — scrotum, and varieties of, 108.
- — sheaths of tendons, and varieties of, 137.
- — spermatic cord, and varieties of, 109.
- — spinal cord, 6.
- — spine (Spondylitis), and varieties of, 132.
- — spleen, 53.
- — stomach, and varieties, 87.
- — substance of uterus, including cervix,
and varieties of, 115.
- — tendons, and varieties of, 136.
- — testicle (orchitis), 110.
- — thymus, 58.
- — thyroid gland, 59.
- — tongue, 83.
- — tunica vaginalis, and varieties of, 110.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

INF

- Inflammation of ureter, 151.
 — — urethra (Urethritis), and varieties of 106.
 — — uterine ligaments, 114.
 — — vagina, and varieties of, 117.
 — — veins, 49.
 — — vertebral joints, 133.
 — — vesiculæ seminales, 107.
 — — of vulva, and varieties of, 119.
 Inflation of tympanum, 173.
 Influenza, 2.
 Infusoria ciliata, species of, 223.
 Ingrowing toe-nail, 148.
 Inguinal hernia, 93.
 Injection, subcutaneous, 165.
 Injuries of abdomen, 158.
 — — — arteries of, 158.
 — — — glands of, 158.
 — — — lymphatics of, 158.
 — — — parietes of, 158.
 — — — veins of, 158.
 — — adrenals, 158.
 — — alimentary tract, 158.
 — — ankle, 158.
 — — anus, 97.
 — — areolar tissue, 139.
 — — arteries, 49.
 — — back, 158.
 — — bladder, 154, 158.
 — — blood-vessels, 158.
 — — bone, 129, 158.
 — — brain, 10.
 — — bronchi, 158.
 — — bronchi and bronchioles, 72.
 — — bursæ, 137, 158.
 — — cardiac valves, 45.
 — — cartilage, 158.
 — — child during pregnancy or parturition, 127.
 — — choroid, 26.
 — — ciliary body, 24.
 — — conjunctiva, 20.
 — — cornea, 22.
 — — deep fascia, 158.
 — — ear, 158.
 — — external genital organs, 158.
 — — eye, 158.
 — — eyelids, 32.
 — — face, cavities and contents, 158.
 — — — coverings and apertures, 158.
 — — Fallopian tube, 158.
 — — fat, 158.
 — — foot, 158.
 — — forearm, 158.
 INJURIES, GENERAL, 157.
 — of hand, 158.
 — — head, 158.
 — — — bones of, 158.
 — — heart, 46, 158.
 — — hip, 158.

INJ

- Injuries, of intestines, 95.
 — — iris, 23.
 — — jaws and teeth, 83.
 — — joints, 132.
 — — kidneys, 151, 158.
 — — larynx, 69.
 — — leg, 158.
 — — lens, 25.
 — — ligaments, 158.
 — — liver, 100, 158.
 INJURIES, LOCAL, 158.
 — of lower limb, 158.
 — — lung, 75, 158.
 — — lymphatics, 158.
 — — lymphatic vessels, 57.
 — — mastoid process, 38.
 — — membranous labyrinth, 40.
 — — middle ear, 37.
 — — mouth, 158.
 — — muscles, 136, 158.
 — — naso-pharynx, pharynx, and oesophagus 87.
 — — neck, 158.
 — — nerves, 158.
 — — nipple, 65.
 — — nose, 158.
 — — œsophagus, 158.
 — — optic nerve, 30.
 — — orbit, 35, 158.
 — — ovaries, 158.
 — — pancreas, 98, 158.
 — — panniculus carnosus, 158.
 — — pelvis, 158.
 — — penis, 105, 158.
 — — pericardium, 44, 158.
 — — periosteum, 158.
 — — pleura, 76, 158.
 — — prepuce, 104.
 — — prostate, 107, 158.
 — — rectum, 97.
 — — retina, 28.
 — — scalp, 158.
 — — sclerotic, 22.
 — — scrotum, 108, 158.
 — — sheaths of tendons, 137.
 — — shoulder, 158.
 — — skin, 145, 158.
 — — skull and contents, 158.
 — — spermatic cord, 109, 158.
 — — spinal canal and contents, 153.
 — — spine, 133, 158.
 — — spleen, 54, 158.
 — — stomach, 90.
 — — synovial membrane, 158.
 — — tendons, 137, 158.
 — — testicle, 111, 158.
 — — thecæ, 158.
 — — thigh, 158.
 — — thorax, 158.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

INJ

- Injuries of thorax, arteries of, 158.
- — — glands of, 158.
- — — lymphatics of, 158.
- — — nerves of, 158.
- — — parietes of, 158.
- — — veins of, 158.
- — thymus, 158.
- — thyroid gland, 60.
- — tissues, 158.
- — trachea, 70.
- — tunica vaginalis, 110.
- — upper arm, 158.
- — upper limb, 158.
- — ureter, 152, 158.
- — urethra, 197, 158.
- — uterus, 158.
- — vagina, 119, 158.
- — vesiculæ seminales, 158.
- — vitreous, 25.
- — vulva, 120, 158.
- — wrist, 158.
- Injury, dementia from, 18.
- — mania associated with, 17.
- — melancholia associated with, 18.
- Inoculation, 165.
- Insanity associated with acute infective diseases, 17.
- — — cretinism, 18.
- — — diabetes, 18.
- — — Graves' disease, 18.
- — — Huntington's chorea, 18.
- — — myxœdema, 18.
- — — pellagra, 18.
- — — renal disease, 18.
- due to alcohol, acute or chronic, 18.
- — — morphia, 18.
- — — cocaine, 18.
- — — haschish, 18.
- — — lead or other poisons, 18.
- confusional, 18.
- in chorea, 18.
- febrile, 17.
- — post-febrile, 17.
- of infective, toxic, and other general conditions, 17.
- maniacal—depressive, 17.
- obsessional, 17.
- puerperal, 17.
- syphilitic, 18.
- of systematised delusions (Paranoia), 17.
- Insecta, 220.
- species of, 232.
- venom of, 218.
- Insolation, 157.
- Inspissated bile, 101.
- Insular sclerosis, 8, 10.
- Intention tremor, 12.
- Interauricular septum, absence of, 200.
- Intermediate hosts of filarial parasites, 234-5.

INT

- Intermittent claudication, 47.
- hepatic fever, 101.
- Internal ear, diseases of, 39.
- urethrotomy, 181.
- Internal jugular vein, removal of infected thrombi from, 173.
- Interstitial keratitis, 20.
- pregnancy, 122.
- Interventricular septum, absence of (malformation), 200.
- Intestinal anastomosis, 178.
- sand, 92.
- stasis, 94.
- toxæmia, 94.
- Intestine, large, absence of, 204.
- — — distal portion, 204.
- — atresia of (malformation) 204.
- — malformation of, 204.
- — misplacement of, 204.
- Intestines, actinomycosis of, 92.
- affections of hernial sac, 93.
- anthrax of, 92.
- appendicitis, and varieties of, 91.
- Asiatic cholera, 1, 92.
- atony of, (Paresis), 95.
- atrophy of, 92.
- celiac disease, 94.
- colic, 94.
- colitis, and varieties of, 91.
- concretions in, 92.
- constipation, 94.
- degeneration and 'infiltration of, and varieties, 92.
- diarrhœa, 94.
- dilatation of, and varieties, 94.
- dilatation of colon, with hypertrophy, 94.
- — — — — acquired, 94.
- — — — — congenital, 94.
- diseases of, 90.
- diverticula, diseases of, 94.
- dysentery, 1, 92.
- — bacillary, 1, 92.
- — protozoal, 1, 92.
- effects of poison on, 95.
- enteralgia, 95.
- enteric fever, 1, 92.
- enteroptosis of, 92.
- enteroliths in, 95.
- enterospasm, 95.
- fæcal accumulation, 92.
- fistula of, 91.
- foreign bodies in, 95.
- gall-stones in, 92.
- gangrene of, 91.
- hæmorrhage of, 91.
- hernia of, and varieties, 92, 93.
- hypertrophy of, 92.
- infarction of, 91.
- infective enteritis, 1, 91.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

INT

Intestines, inflammation of (enteritis), and varieties, 90.
 — intestinal sand, 92.
 — intussusception, 93.
 — injuries of, 95.
 — Jackson's membrane covering, 204.
 — malformations of, 95.
 — new growths of, 95.
 — obstruction of, and varieties, 94.
 — operations on, 177.
 — parasites, 95.
 — passive hyperæmia of, 91.
 — pericolitis, 91.
 — perforation of, 94.
 — splachnoptosis of, 92.
 — sprue of (Psilosis), 92.
 — stasis, 94.
 — stricture of (Stenosis), 94.
 — syphilis of, 92.
 — toxæmia, 94.
 — tuberculosis of, 92.
 — tympanites of, 96.
 — ulceration of, and varieties, 91.
 — volvulus of, 93.
 Intra-articular cartilage, subluxation of, 132.
 — — — — — rupture of, 132.
 Intra-cardiac thrombosis, 46.
 Intra-cranial tumours, removal of, 168.
 Intra-ligamentous pregnancy, 122.
 Intra-spinal tumour, removal of, 168.
 Intra-thecal injection into subarachnoid space, spinal, 168.
 — — — — — cerebral, 168.
 Intra-venous injection, 163.
 Intubation of larynx, 173.
 Intussusception, 93.
 — reduction of, 178.
 — of rectum, 96.
 Inversion of bladder, 153.
 — — testicle, 205.
 — — uterus, 116.
 Iodine, Poison, 213.
 — poisoning by, 219.
 Ipomœa Purga, Poison (Jalap), 216.
 Iphoh, Poison, 215.
 Iridectomy, 170.
 Irido-cyelitis, 23.
 Irido-donesis. *See* Tremulous iris, 23.
 Iridoplegia. *See* Paralysis of iris, 23.
 Iridotomy, 170.
 Iris, achromia of (malformation), 194.
 — aniridia (malformation), 194.
 — atrophy of, 23.
 — coloboma of (malformation), 194.
 — corectopia of (malformation), 194.
 — diseases of, 23.
 — heterochromia of (malformation), 194.
 — inflammation of, and varieties (Iritis), 23.

JEJ

Iris, injuries of, 23.
 — malformation of, 23, 194.
 — new growths of, 23.
 — paralysis of (Iridoplegia), 23.
 — persistent pupillary membrane in (malformation), 194.
 — polycoria of (malformation), 194.
 — synechia of, and varieties, 23.
 Iritis. *See* Inflammation of iris, 23.
 Irregular descent of testicle into perineum, 205.
 — — — — — thigh, 205.
 — — — — — differentiation of reproductive system, 207.
 Irrespirable and poisonous gases, effects of, 157.
 Irritability of bladder, 153.
 Irritants, effects of, 157.
 Ischæmic contracture of muscles, 135.
 Ischio-rectal abscess, 95.
 Isthmus of thyroid, division of, 174.
 Ivory-like exostosis, 187.
 Ixodes bicornis, 230.
 — hexagonus, 230.
 — ricinus, 230.
 — scapularis, 230.
 Jaborandi, Poison, 217.
 Jacksonian epilepsy, 14.
 Jackson's membrane (malformation), 204.
 Jalap, poison, 216.
 Jasmine, yellow, 216.
 Jaundice, acquired, 99.
 — bacillary, 99.
 — bacterio-chemical or chemical, 99.
 — congenital, 99.
 — family variety, 99. *See* Note.
 — hæmolytic, 51, 99.
 — of newly born, 100.
 — obstructive, 99.
 — spirochætal, 2, 99.
 — varieties of, 99.
 Jaws, acromegaly of, 82.
 — actinomycosis of, 83.
 — Charcot's disease of, 83.
 — cysts of, 83.
 — diseases of, 82.
 — facial hemiatrophy, 83.
 — inflammation of and varieties, 82.
 — leontiasis ossea of, 82.
 — malformations of, 83.
 — new growths of, 83.
 — osteitis deformans of, 82.
 — osteoarthritis of temporo-maxillary joint, 83.
 — parasitic disease of, 83.
 Jaws and teeth, injuries of, 83.
 Jejunal ulcer following gastro-enterostomy, 91.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

JEE

- Jejunum and ileum, atresia of, 204.
 — diverticulum of (malformation), 204.
 — malformations, 204.
 Jequirity, poison, 214.
 Jigger, 233.
 Joints, ankylosis of, 132.
 — cysts of, 132.
 — — — synovial, 132.
 — diseases of, 130.
 — dislocation of, from disease, 132.
 — erosion of, 167.
 — gout of, 131.
 — grafting of, 167.
 — hæmarthrosis of, 131.
 — hæmophilia of, 131.
 — hydrops articuli, 130.
 — hysterical, 132.
 — inflammation of (arthritis) and varieties of, 130.
 — intra articular cartilage, rupture of, subluxation of, 132.
 — injuries of, 132.
 — loose body in, 132.
 — malformations of, 132.
 — malum coxæ senile, 131.
 — neuropathic disease of, 131.
 — new growths of, 132.
 — operations on, 166.
 — osteo-arthritis of, 131.
 — — — arising from injury or occupation, 131.
 — passive movement of, 166.
 — pulmonary osteo-arthropathy of, 131.
 — reduction of dislocation, 166.
 — rheumatic inflammation of, 131.
 — rheumatoid-arthritis of (peri-arthritis), 131; juvenile form, 131.
 — rupture of adhesions, 166.
 — synovitis of, 130.
 — tapping or aspiration, 166.
 Juniperus Sabina, poison (Savin), 216.

- Kala-Azar. *See* Leishmaniasis, 2.
 Kasau bug, 232.
 Kerataconus 21.
 Keratectasia of cornea, 21.
 Keratitis, 20.
 Keratoglobus, 21.
 Kerato malacia. *See* Necrotic inflammation of cornea, 21.
 Keratosis, follicularis, 142.
 — nigricans, 142.
 — obturans. *See* Diseases of external ear, 35.
 — pilaris, 142.
 Keratosis and varieties of, 142.
 Kidney, abnormal persistence of lobulation, 205.

LAC

- Kidney, absent or diminutive, 205.
 — actinomycosis, 150.
 — arteriosclerosis, 150.
 — atrophy, 149.
 — concretion or calculus, 151.
 — congestion, 149.
 — congenital cystic disease of, 151.
 — contracted granular, 149.
 — cysts of, 151.
 — decapsulation of, 180.
 — degeneration and infiltration, 149.
 — diseases of, 149.
 — displaced, 150.
 — embolism of, 150.
 — fibrosis of (contracted granular kidney), 149.
 — fusion of (horseshoe kidney), 205.
 — hæmorrhage, 149.
 — hydronephrosis, 150.
 — hypertrophy of, 149.
 — inflammation (nephritis) and varieties, 149.
 — injuries, 151.
 — irregularity of renal artery, 205.
 — malformations, 151, 205.
 — moveable, 150.
 — necrosis of, partial and complete, 150.
 — new growth, 151.
 — operations on, 180.
 — paracentesis of, 180.
 — parasitic disease, 151.
 — pyelonephritis, 150.
 — pyonephrosis, 150.
 — sacral in position, 205.
 — suture of, 180.
 — syphilis of, 150.
 — thrombosis, 150.
 — tuberculosis, 150.
 — — caseous, 150.
 — — miliary, 150.
 — varix of,
 Knock knee, 138.
 Kraurosis of vulva, 120.
 Kyphosis, 134.

- Labia minora, adhesion of, 207.
 Labium minus, duplication of, 207.
 Labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis, 11.
 Laburnum vulgare, poison, 216.
 Labyrinth, operation on, 173.
 — bony. *See* bony labyrinth, 39.
 — membranous. *See* membranous labyrinth, 39, 40.
 Labyrinthine vertigo. *See* vertigo, 15, 40.
 Lacerated wounds, 159.
 Laceration or rupture of cardiac valves, 45.
 — — of chordæ tendinæ, 45.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

LAC

- Laceration and rupture of body of uterus, 117.
- — — — cervix uteri (ectropion), 117.
- of rectum during childbirth, 97.
- Lacrimal abscess. *See* inflammation of lacrymal sac, 33.
- apparatus, diseases of, 32; operations on, 170.
- malformations of, 194.
- cyst, 191.
- gland, fistula of, 33.
- — inflammation of, 33.
- — operation on, 170.
- sac, fistula of, 33.
- — — — (malformation), 194.
- — — inflammation of, 33.
- — — operations on, 170.
- Lactation, mania associated with, 16.
- — melancholia associated with, 17.
- Lactosuria, 103, 126.
- Lævulosuria, 103.
- Lambliæ intestinalis, 222.
- Laniellar cataract, 25.
- Laminectomy, 166, 168.
- Landry's acute ascending paralysis, 8.
- Laparotomy, 177.
- Lardaceous (amyloid, waxy) degeneration of adrenals, 61.
- — — kidney, 149.
- — — liver, 99.
- — — pituitary gland, 62.
- — — spleen, 53.
- — — thyroid gland, 59.
- Large intestine, malformation of, 204.
- — misplacement of, 204.
- Larva, rat-tailed, 236.
- Larvæ, causes of myiasis, 235.
- Laryngeal growths removal of, 173.
- Laryngismus stridulus, 14, 69.
- Laryngo-tracheotomy, 173.
- Laryngoscopy, direct, 173.
- Laryngotomy, 173.
- Larynx, anæsthesia of, 69.
- ankylosis of crico-arytenoid articulation of, 69.
- calcification and ossification of cartilage, 69.
- compression of, 69.
- congenital stridor, 69.
- curetting, 173.
- diphtheria of, 69.
- diseases of, 68.
- excision, partial or complete, 174.
- foreign bodies in, 69.
- hæmorrhage of, 68.
- hyperæmia of, 68.
- inflammation of mucous membrane and connective tissues (laryngitis), 68.
- injuries of, 69.
- intubation of, 173.
- leprosy of, 68.
- malformation of, 69, 202.
- necrosis of cartilage of, 69.

LEP

- Larynx, new growths of, 69.
- obstruction of, 69.
- œdema (non-infective) of, 68.
- operations on, 173.
- paralysis of—functional, organic, 69
- perichondritis, 69.
- scarification, 173.
- spasm of, 69.
- stenosis of, 69.
- syphilis of, 68.
- tuberculosis of, 68.
- Latent menstruation (retained menses), 121.
- Lateral curvature of spine, 134.
- Lateral sinus, removal of infected thrombi, 173
- ligature of vein, 164.
- Lateriflexion of uterus, 116.
- Lateriversion of uterus, 116.
- Lathyrus sativus, 216.
- Lavage of stomach, 177.
- Laverania malarix, 222.
- Lead, poison, 212.
- insanity due to, 18.
- Leber's atrophy, *See* hereditary atrophy of optic nerve, 28.
- Leeches, species of, 229.
- Leiomyoma, 188.
- Leishmania donovani, 221.
- infantum, 221.
- tropica, 221.
- Leishmaniasis and varieties, 2
- of skin, 144.
- spleen, 54.
- infantum, intermediate host of, 233.
- tropica, 221.
- Lengthening or shortening of tendon, 167.
- Lens, absence of (aphakia) (malformation), 194.
- cataract and varieties of, 24.
- coloboma of (malformation), 194.
- diseases of, 24.
- dislocation of, 25.
- couching, 171.
- ectopia of (malformation), 195.
- extraction of, 170.
- extraction of opaque capsule, 171.
- injuries of, 25.
- laceration of opaque capsule, 171.
- malformations of, 25, 194.
- needling of, 171.
- persistence of posterior vascular sheath of (malformation), 195.
- Lenticonus (malformation), 195.
- Leontiasis ossea, 128.
- — of jaws, 82.
- Lepothrix, 147.
- Leprosy and varieties, 2.
- of bone, 129.
- — bronchi and bronchioles, 72.
- — conjunctiva, 20.
- — larynx, 68.
- — lymphatic glands, 56.
- — nails, 148

LEP

LIV

Leprosy of naso pharynx and œsophagus, 87.
 — — nerves, 5.
 — — nose, 42.
 — — palate and pillars of fauces, 85.
 — — sclerotic, 22.
 — — skin, 144.
 — — tongue, 84.
 — — tonsils, 85.
 — — trachea, 70.
 Leptodera stercoralis, 229.
 Leptomeningitis (cerebral), 8.
 — (spinal). See Disease of spinal meninges, 6.
 Lepra. See leprosy, 2.
 Leptus autumnalis (harvest bug), 230.
 Lesions of cardiac valves, 45.
 Leucocythæmia, 52.
 — of lymphatic glands. See Leukæmia, 56.
 Leucocytosis, 52.
 Leucoderma, 143.
 Leucoma of cornea, 21.
 Leuconychia, 148.
 Leucopenia, 52.
 Leucoplakia of tongue, 83.
 Leucorrhœa (whites), 121.
 Leukæmia of liver, 99.
 — — lymphatic glands (leucocythæmia), 56.
 — — spleen, 54.
 — — thymus, 58.
 — — retina, 27.
 Levant nut (*cocculus indicus*) (*anamirta cocculus*), 215.
 Lever, application to foetal head, 185.
 Lichen acuminatus, 142.
 — annularis, 142.
 — simplex chronicus, 142.
 — scrofulosorum, 144.
 — spinulosus (lichen pilaris), 142.
 — variegatus, 142.
 — verrucosus, 142.
 Lichenification (lichen simplex chronicus), 142.
 Ligament, elongating, shortening, or suture of, 167.
 Ligature of arteries, 162.
 — — — for aneurysm, 162-3.
 — — — veins, 163-4.
 — — — for varices, 163.
 Lightning, effects of, 157.
 Light, effects of, 159.
 Light rays, destruction of tumours by, 161.
 Ligustrum vulgare, poison, 216.
 Limbs, absent, small, or defective, 209.
 Lime, poison, 212.
 Limnæis nilotica, 229.
 Linear and macular atrophy of skin, 143.
 Lingual thyroid, removal of, 171, 174.
 — tonsil, enlargement of, 84.
 Linguatula serrata, pentastomum tænioides, 230.
 — denticulatum, 230.

Lip, hare, 197.
 — operation for, 169.
 Lipodystrophia progressiva, 103.
 Lipoma, circumscribed, 187.
 — diffuse, 187.
 Lips, anthrax of, 81.
 — cancrum oris of (noma), 81.
 — carbuncle of, 81.
 — cyst of, 81.
 — diseases of, 81.
 — erysipelas of, 81.
 — fissure of, 81.
 — herpes of, 81.
 — inflammation of, and varieties, 81.
 — macrocheilia (hypertrophy), 81.
 — malformations of, 81.
 — neuro-muscular affections of, 81.
 — new growth of, 81.
 — operations on, 169.
 — syphilis of, 81.
 — tuberculosis of, 81.
 Litholapaxy, 181.
 Lithotomy, 180.
 Lithotripsy, 180.
 Liver, abnormal lobulation of (malformation), 204.
 — abscess of, pyæmic, 98.
 — — — traumatic, 98.
 — — — tropical, 98.
 — — — or cyst, incision of, 179.
 — — — — paracentesis of, 179.
 — acute yellow atrophy of, 99.
 — sub-acute yellow atrophy of, 99.
 — actinomycosis of, 99.
 — cirrhosis of, and varieties, 98.
 — congenital cystic disease of, 100.
 — congestion of, or passive hyperæmia of, 99.
 — cysts of, 100.
 — deformity due to tight-lacing, 100.
 — degeneration and infiltration of, and varieties of, 99.
 — diseases of, 98.
 — effect of poisons on, 100.
 — excision of portion of, 179.
 — fixation of, 179.
 — hepatoptosis, 99.
 — hydatid, suppurating of, 98.
 — icterus (jaundice) and varieties of, 99.
 — infarction of, 99.
 — inflammation of (hepatitis) and varieties, 98.
 — interstitial hepatitis (cirrhosis) of, 98.
 — injuries of, 100.
 — jaundice and varieties of, 99.
 — jaundice of newly born, and varieties of, 100.
 — leukæmia of, 99.
 — lymphadenoma of, 99.
 — malaria of, 99.
 — malformation of, 100.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

LIV

- Liver, necrosis of, 99.
- new growths of, 100.
- operations on, 179.
- parasites of, 100.
- perihepatitis, 99.
- pyæmia of, 99.
- small or absent (malformation), 204.
- suture of, 179.
- syphilis of, 99.
- tuberculosis of, 99.
- Lobar pneumonia, 72.
- Lobelia inflata, poison (Indian tobacco), 216.
- Lobular pneumonia, 72.
- Local injuries, 158.
- LOCOMOTION, DISEASES OF ORGANS OF, 128.
- Locomotor ataxy, 7.
- Lolium temulentum, poison (darnel grass), 217.
- Loose body in joints, 132.
- bodies of sheaths of tendons, 137.
- Lordosis, 134.
- Loss of appetite, 90.
- — smell, 42.
- — taste, 84.
- Lower limb, injuries of, 158.
- Lucilia cæsar, 236.
- sericata, 236.
- Lues. *See* syphilis, 4.
- Lumbago, 134.
- Lumbar abscess, 133
- puncture of subarachnoid space, with or without drainage, 168.
- Luminal, poison, 214.
- Lung, abscess of, 72.
- abnormal fissures and lobes of (malformation), 202.
- absence or imperfect development of, 202.
- actinomycosis of, 74.
- aneurysm of branches of pulmonary artery, 74.
- anthrax of, 74.
- aspergillosis of, 74.
- atelectasis of, 74.
- atrophy of, 74.
- collapse of, 74.
- diseases of, 72.
- effects of chemical irritants on, 73.
- — dust, 73.
- — poisonous gases and vapours, 218.
- — — including those produced by explosives, 219.
- embolism of pulmonary artery or branches, 73.
- emphysema of, and varieties, 74.
- exploration of, 176.
- fistula of, 74.
- fusion of (malformation), 202.

LYM

- Lung, gangrenous or necrotic, with multiple cavitation, 73.
- glanders of, 74.
- grinders, 73.
- hæmoptysis, 73.
- hæmorrhage of, 73.
- hyperæmia of, 73.
- hypertrophy of, 74.
- imperfect expansion at birth, 74.
- infarction of, 73.
- inflammation and varieties of (pneumonia), 72-73.
- injuries of, 75.
- malformations of, 75, 202.
- miner's and mason's, 73.
- new growths of, 75.
- œdema of, 73.
- parasitic disease of, 75.
- partial excision of, 176.
- syphilis of, 74.
- thrombosis of pulmonary arteries and veins, 73.
- tuberculosis of, and varieties, 74.
- Lupus. *See* Tuberculosis, 4.
- erythematosus, 140.
- of nose, 42.
- vulgaris, 144.
- Lutein cyst, 192.
- Luteum, corpus, diseases of, 113.
- Lymphadenitis, 55.
- Lymphadenoma of liver, 99.
- — lymphatic glands, 56.
- spleen in, 54.
- Lymphangiectasis of conjunctiva, 20.
- — scrotum (lymph-scrotum), 108.
- Lymphangioma (lymphatic nævus), 188.
- removal of, 164.
- Lymphangioplasty, 164.
- Lymphangitis, 56.
- suppurative, of uterine ligaments and adjacent structures, 114.
- Lymphatic cyst (serous cyst), 192.
- Lymphatic glands, atrophy of, with substitution of fat, hypertrophy of, 55.
- — cysts of, 56.
- — degeneration and infiltration of, 55.
- — diseases of, 55.
- — fibrosis of, 55.
- — filariasis of, 56.
- — glanders of (farcy), 56.
- — glandular fever, 56.
- — gonococcal infection of, 56.
- — hæmorrhage of, 55.
- — hypertrophy of, 55.
- — inflammation of (lymphadenitis), 55.
- — leukæmia of, (leucocythæmia), 56.
- — leprosy of, 56.
- — lymphadenoma of (Hodgkin's disease), 56.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

LYM

- Lymphatic glands, new growths of, 56.
 — — parasitic disease of, 56.
 — — plague of, 55.
 — — removal of by curetting, 164.
 — — — — — excision, 164.
 — — status thymico-lymphaticus (lymphatism), 56.
 — — syphilis of, 55.
 — — tuberculosis of, 55.
 — — of neck, excision of, 174.
 LYMPHATIC SYSTEM, DISEASES OF, 55.
 Lymphatic vessels, compression of, 57.
 — — cysts of, 57.
 — — dilatation of (lymphangiectasis), 57.
 — — diseases of, 56.
 — — elephantiasis of, 57.
 — — erosion of, 57.
 — — filariasis of, 57.
 — — glands of (farcy), 57.
 — — inflammation of (lymphangitis), 56.
 — — injuries of, 57.
 — — new growths of, 57.
 — — obliteration of, 57.
 — — operations on, 164.
 — — parasitic disease of
 — — rupture of, 57.
 — — syphilis of, 57.
 — — tuberculosis of, 57.
 — naevus (lymphangioma), 188.
 Lymphatism. *See* status thymico-lymphaticus, 58.
 Lymph-endothelioma, 189.
 Lymphocytic leukaemia, 52.
 Lymphocytosis, 52.
 Lymphoma, 188.
 Lymphorrhœa, 57.
 Lympho-sarcoma, 189.
 Lymph-scrutum, 108.
 Lysol, poison, 214.

- Macrocheilia (hypertrophy of lips), 81.
 Macroglossia, 188.
 — neurofibromatous, 187.
 Macrospia, 30.
 Macrostoma (malformation), 197.
 Madura disease, 2; cause of 240.
 — — of bone, 129.
 — — — skin, 144.
 — — white variety, 2.
 Malaria, 2.
 — of liver, 99.
 — parasites of, 222.
 — of retina, 27.
 — spleen in, 54.
 — and varieties, 2.
 Malarial cachexia. *See* malaria, 2.
 — parasites, intermediate hosts of, 233-4.

MAL

- Malarial and filarial parasites (intermediate hosts of), 234.
 Male fern, 216.
 MALFORMATIONS, LIST OF, 193.
 Malformations of adrenals, 205.
 — — alimentary canal and accessory glands, 203.
 — — anus, 97, 204.
 — — aorta, 201.
 — — arteries, 49.
 — — auriculo-ventricular orifices and valves, 200.
 — — base of skull, 198.
 — — bladder, 154, 205, 209.
 — — body wall, 208.
 — — bone, 129.
 — — brain, 11, 193.
 — — bronchi and bronchioles, 72.
 — — bulbus cordis, 200.
 — — cardiac valves, 45, 200.
 — — central nervous system and of cranial or spinal elements which enclose it, 193.
 — — choroid, 26, 195.
 — — ciliary body, 24, 195.
 — — clitoris, 207.
 — — cornea, 22.
 — — diaphragm, 202, 208.
 — — ductless or endocrine glands, 204.
 — — duodenum, 203.
 — — ear, 36, 195.
 — — eye, 194.
 — — eyeball, 28, 194.
 — — eyelids, 32, 194.
 — — Eustachian tube, 38.
 — — external genitals (female), 207.
 — — — (male), 205.
 — — face, 196.
 — — Fallopian tube, 114, 206.
 — — gall-bladder and ducts, 101, 204.
 — — great arterial stems, 201.
 — — great veins, the, 199.
 — — heart, 45, 199.
 — — hymen, 207.
 — — intestines, 95, 204.
 — — inter-auricular septum, 200.
 — — inter-ventricular septum, 200.
 — — intestine, large, 203.
 — — iris, 23, 195.
 — — jaws and teeth, 83, 202.
 — — jejunum and ileum, 203.
 — — joints, 132.
 — — kidney, 151, 205.
 — — labium minus, 207.
 — — lacrymal apparatus, 33, 194.
 — — larynx, 69, 202.
 — — lens, 25, 194.
 — — limbs, 209.
 — — lips, 81, 196-7.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

MAL

- Malformation of liver, 100, 204.
- — lung, 75, 202.
- — lymphatic system, 201.
- — mamma, 207.
- — mammary gland, 67, 207.
- — mastoid process, 38, 195.
- — membranous labyrinth, 40.
- — middle ear, 37.
- — muscles, 136.
- — naso-pharynx, pharynx, and œsophagus, 87, 203.
- — neck, 197.
- — nipple, 65, 207.
- — nose and nasal fossæ, 43, 196.
- — œsophagus, 203.
- — optic nerve, 29, 195.
- — ovary, 112, 206.
- — palate and pillars of fauces, 85.
- — pancreas, 98, 204.
- — pelvis, 210.
- — penis, 105, 206.
- — pericardium, heart, and great vessels, 199.
- — peritoneum, 102.
- — pharynx, 203.
- — pituitary gland, 198, 204.
- — placenta, 207.
- — pleura, 202.
- — prepuce, 104, 206.
- — prostate, 206.
- — rectum, 97, 204.
- — reproductive glands (gonads), 207.
- — respiratory organs, 202.
- — retina, 28, 195.
- — ribs, 203.
- — scapula, 210.
- — sexual glands, ducts, and passages, male, 205.
- — — — — female, 206.
- — scrotum, 108.
- — sinus venosus, 199.
- — skin and appendages, 209.
- — spine, 133, 198.
- — spleen, 54, 204.
- — sternum, 208.
- — stomach, 90, 203.
- — teeth, 80, 202.
- — testicle, 111, 205.
- — thymus, 58, 205.
- — thyroid gland, 60, 204.
- — tongue, 84, 203.
- — trachea, 70, 202.
- — umbilical cord, 207.
- — ureter, 152, 205.
- — urethra, 107, 206.
- — uterus, 117, 206.
- — vagina, 118, 206-7.
- — vitreous, 25, 195.
- — vulva, 207.
- — operations for, 165.

MAN

- Malformed nipple, 207.
- Malignant giant-celled sarcoma, 196.
- — endocarditis, 1, 44.
- — malaria, 2.
- — pustule of skin, 144.
- — — stomach, 88.
- Malposition of teeth, 80.
- Malta fever. *See* Mediterranean fever, 2.
- Malum coxæ senile, 131.
- — — arising from injury or occupation, 131.
- Mamma absent, 207.
- — malformations of, 207.
- — supernumerary, 207.
- Mammary abscess, 66.
- — cyst, 191.
- — gland, actinomycosis of, 66.
- — — atrophy of, 66.
- — — cysts of (galactocoele), 67.
- — — defect in quality of milk, 66.
- — — deficient secretion of milk (agalactia), 66.
- — — discharge of pus, blood, and other fluid from the nipple, 67.
- — — discases of, 66.
- — — excessive secretion of milk (galactorrhœa), 67.
- — — hyperæmia of, 66.
- — — hyperæsthesia of, 67.
- — — hypertrophy of, 66.
- — — inflammation of (mastitis) and varieties of, 66.
- — — malformations of, 67.
- — — neuralgia of, 67.
- — — new growths of, 67.
- — — parasite disease of, 66.
- — — sporotrichosis of, 66.
- — — syphilis of, 66.
- — — tuberculosis of, 66.
- Mandibular processes, arrested development of, 193.
- Mandibulo-maxillary cleft, partial persistence of (malformation), 195.
- Manganese, poison, 212.
- Mania, acute, 16.
- — — intermittent, 16.
- — — chronic, 16.
- — — acute delirious, 17. *See* Insanity of infective toxic and other general conditions, 17.
- — — associated with hysteria, 16.
- — — — pregnancy, 16.
- — — — parturition and lactation (puerperal), 16.
- — — — epilepsy, 16.
- — — — old age, 16.
- — — — acute or chronic disease, 16.
- — — — injury, 16.
- Maniacal depressive insanity, 17.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

MAN

Maniacal circular insanity, 17.
 — alternating insanity, 17.
 Mansonia nero, 235.
 — uniformis, 235.
 Margaropus annulatus, 231.
 Massage of heart, 175.
 Mastitis, 66.
 — consequent on parturition, 126.
 Mastoid abscess, incision of, 173.
 — antrum, opening of, 173.
 — operation complete, 173.
 — process, caries of, 37.
 — — necrosis of, 38.
 — — cholesteatoma, 38.
 — — diseases of, 37.
 — — inflammation of (mastoiditis), 37.
 — — foreign bodies, 38.
 — — injuries, 38.
 — — malformations, 38.
 — — new growths, 38.
 — — operations on, 172.
 — — otomycosis, 38.
 — — parasitic disease, 38.
 — — syphilis, 38.
 — — tuberculosis, 38.
 Mastoiditis, 37.
 Measles, 2.
 — German, 3.
 Meatus, auditory, atresia of (malformation), 195.
 — — diseases of, 35.
 Mechanical irritants, 219.
 Meckel's diverticulum, 209.
 Mediastinum, diseases of, 76.
 — exploration of, 176.
 Mediterranean fever, 2.
 — — cause of, 237.
 Medullated nerve fibres in retina (malformation), 195.
 Megastoma entericum, 222.
 Meibomian cyst, 191.
 — glands, concretions in, 31.
 Melancholia, acute, intermittent, or chronic, 16.
 — agitated, 16.
 — stuporous, 16.
 — hypochondriacal, 16.
 — associated with pregnancy, 17.
 — — — puerperium and lactation, 17.
 — — — climacteric, 17.
 — — — old age, 17.
 — — — acute or chronic disease, 17.
 — — — injury, 17.
 Melanism (malformation), 209.
 Melanoderma, 143.
 Melanotic sarcoma, 190.
 Melanuria, 155.
 Membrana tympani, herpes of, 37.
 — — incision of, 173.
 — — perforation of, 36.
 Membranes of brain, extrusion of, through defects in cranium (malformation), 193.

MET

Membranes of spinal cord, extrusion of, through defect in spinal canal (spinal bifida), 193.
 — (fœtal), puncture of, 185.
See Meninges, diseases of, spinal, 5; cerebral, 8.
 Membranous dysmenorrhœa, 121.
 — labyrinth, anæmia, 39.
 — — embolism, 39.
 — — hæmorrhage, 39.
 — — inflammation of, 39.
 — — syphilis, 40.
 — — new growth, 40.
 — — malformations, 40.
 — — injuries, 40.
 — — thrombosis, 39.
 Ménière's disease, 40.
 — — *See* Vertigo, 14.
 Meningeal effusion, 6.
 — — (cerebral), 9.
 — — hæmorrhagic, 9.
 — — of cerebrospinal fluid, 9.
 — — serous, 9.
 Meninges, diseases of: cerebral, 8; spinal, 5: operations on, 169.
 Meningitis, cerebral, 8.
 — spinal, 5.
 Meningocele, 193.
 Meningococcal infection, 6.
 — — cerebral, 9.
 — — and varieties, 2.
 Meningococcus, 237.
 Meningo-myelocele (malformation), 193.
 Menopon pallidum, 232.
 Menorrhagia, 121.
 Menstrual fluid retained, evacuation of, 184.
 Menstruation delayed, 120.
 — excessive (menorrhagia), 121.
 — latent (retained menses), 121.
 — membranous, 121.
 — painful (dysmenorrhœa), 121.
 — scanty, 121.
 — suppression of after appearance, 120.
 MENTAL DISEASES, 16.
 — — disorders of function, 16.
 — — errors of development, 16.
 — — from infective, toxic, and other general conditions, 17.
 — stupor, anergic, 17.
 — — delusional, 17.
 Mercury, effects of, on teeth, 80.
 — nervous disorders caused by, 15.
 — poison, 212.
 Mesarteritis, 47.
 Mesorchium, persistence of, 205.
 Metals and their compounds, inorganic and organic (poisons), 272.
 Metamorphopsia, 30.
 Metastrongylus apri, 227.
 Metatarsalgia, 138.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

MET

Metatrombidium poriceps, 230.
 Meteorism, 95.
 Methæmoglobinæmia, 51.
 Methæmoglobinuria, 155.
 Métritis, and varieties of, 115.
 Metrorrhagia, 121.
 Mexican leech, 229.
 Micrococcus catarrhalis, 237.
 — melitensis, 237.
 — tetragenus, 237.
 Microfilaria, bancrofti, 227.
 — brochardi, 228.
 — demarquai, 228.
 — loa, 228.
 Microphthalmia (malformation), 194.
 Micropsia, 30.
 Microsporon Audouini, 240.
 — furfur, 145, 240.
 — minutissimum, 145, 240.
 Microstoma, 196.
 Microtrombidium, wichmanni, 230.
 — vandersandei, 230.
 Middle ear tract (comprising middle ear antrum, mastoid process and Eustachian tube) diseases of, 36.
 — — — caries of the bony walls, 37.
 — — — necrosis of the bony walls, 37.
 — — — caries of ossicles, 37.
 — — — necrosis of ossicles, 37.
 — — — cholesteatoma, 37.
 — — — epithelial metaplasia, 37.
 — — — foreign bodies, 37.
 — — — granuloma, 37.
 — — — inflammation (otitis media), 36.
 — — — injuries, 37.
 — — — new growths, 37.
 — — — malformation, 37.
 — — — polypus, 37.
 — — — syphilis, 37.
 — — — tuberculosis, 37.
 Migraine, 14.
 — ophthalmoplegic, 14.
 Migratory erythema of tongue, 83.
 Mikulicz's disease, 33, 86.
 Miliaria (sudamina), 146.
 — papulosa (prickly heat), 146.
 Miliary aneurysm, 48.
 — tuberculosis of lung, 74.
 Milium of sebaceous glands, 146.
 — colloid, 143.
 Milk secretion, defective, 66.
 — — deficient, 66.
 — — excessive, 67.
 Miner's or mason's lung, 73.
 Miner's nystagmus. *See* Nystagmus, 31.
 Miosis. *See* Constriction of pupils, 23.
 Miscarriage, 122.
 Missed labour, 122.
 Mixed celled sarcoma, 190.
 — tumour of testicle, 191.
 Mole, carneous, 122.

MUS

Mollities ossium (osteomalacia), 129.
 — of the spine (osteomalacia), 133.
 Mollusca, venom of, 218.
 Molluscum contagiosum of nipple, 65.
 — — of the skin, 144.
 Monilithrix, 147.
 Monkshood, poison (Aconitum Napellus), 214.
 Monomania, intellectual, 17.
 Monoplegia, 12.
 Monostoma lentis, 225.
 Monster, division of double, 185.
 Mooren's ulcer, 21.
 Moral imbecility, 16.
 Morbilli, 2.
 Morphia, insanity due to, 18.
 Morphine, poison, 217.
 Morphœa, 142.
 Motor anomalies of external muscles (eye), 31.
 Mouth, actinomycosis of, 82.
 — cancrum oris (noma), 82.
 — cysts of, ranula, 82.
 — diphtheria of, 82.
 — diseases of, 82.
 — dry mouth (xerostomia), 82.
 — herpes of, 82.
 — inflammation of (stomatitis), and varieties of, 82.
 — new growths of, 82.
 — operations on, 171.
 — syphilis of, 82.
 — thrush of, 82.
 — tuberculosis of, 82.
 Moveable kidney, 150.
 Mucocele. *See* inflammation of lacrymal sac, 33.
 Mucous cyst, 191.
 Mucous membrane of nose, inflammation of, 41.
 Mucor mucedo, 240.
 Mullerian ducts, non-union of, 209.
 — — persistent in male, 208.
 Multilobular cirrhosis of liver, 98.
 Multilocular cystic disease of ovary, 189.
 Multiple exostosis, 187.
 Mumps, 3.
 — of salivary glands and ducts, 86.
 Musca domestica, 236.
 Muscæ volitantes, 31.
 Muscarine, poison, 215.
 Muscles, atrophy of, 135.
 — — — arthritic, 135.
 — — — myelopathic, 135.
 — — — myopathic, 135.
 — — — neural, 135.
 — — — contracture of, 135.
 — — — ischæmic, 135.
 — — — torticollis, 135.
 — — — cysts of, 135.
 — — — degeneration and infiltration of, 134.
 — — — — fatty, 134.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

MUS

Muscles, degeneration and infiltration of, hyaline, 134.
 — dermatomyositis, 134.
 — diseases of, 134.
 — dystrophy of, and varieties of, 135.
 — extrinsic of eye absent, 194.
 — inflammation of (myositis), and varieties of, 134.
 — injuries of, 136.
 — lumbago, 134.
 — malformations of, 136.
 — myalgia, 134.
 — myasthenia gravis, 135.
 — myatonia congenita, 135.
 — myoclonus, 135.
 — myositis fibrosa, 134.
 — — ossificans, 134.
 — — traumatic, 134.
 — myotonia atrophica, 13.
 — — congenita, 13.
 — operations on, 167.
 — spasm of, 135.
 — sprain, 160.
 — sterno-mastoid tumour of infants, 136.
 — strain, 160.
 — new growths of, 136.
 — paralysis of, 135.
 — parasitic disease of, 136.
 — suture of, 176.
 — syphilis of, 135.
 — tetanus, 4, 135.
 — tetany, 14, 135.
 — tremor of, 135.
 — trichiniasis of, 135.
 — tuberculosis of, 135.
 Muscle or tendon, union of healthy with tendon of paralysed muscle, 167.
 Muscular atrophy, and varieties of, 135.
 — facio-scapulo-humeral, 135.
 — scapulo humeral, 135.
 Muscular dystrophy and varieties of, 135.
 Mushrooms, poison, 215.
 Mutism, 15.
 Myalgia, 134.
 Myasthenia gravis, 12, 135.
 Myatonia congenita, 135.
 Mycetoma. *See* Madura disease, 2.
 Mycosis fungoides of skin, 144.
 Mydriasis. *See* Dilatation of pupils, 23.
 Myectomy, 167.
 Myelitis (spinal), 6.
 Myelocytic leukæmia, 52.
 Myeloid sarcoma, 190.
 Myeloma, 190.
 Myelomatosis, 190.
 — (multiple myeloma), 129.
 — with presence of Bence-Jones's protein in the urine, 129.
 Myelopathic muscular atrophy, 135.
 Myiasis, larvæ of dipterous insects, causing, 235.

NAI

Myocarditis, 46.
 Myocardium, degeneration of, 45.
 — — — calcareous, 45.
 — — — fatty, 45.
 — — — pigmentary, 45.
 — — — vitreous, 45.
 — diseases of, 45.
 — excessive growth of fat, 45.
 — fibrosis of, 45.
 — inflammation of (myocarditis), 45.
 — necrosis of, 45.
 Myoclonus, 14, 135.
 Myoma, 188.
 Myopathic muscular atrophy, 135.
 Myopia, 30.
 Myositis fibrosa, 134.
 — and varieties of, 134.
 — ossificans, 134.
 — — traumatic, 134.
 Myotomy, 167.
 Myotonia atrophica, 13, 135.
 — congenita, 13.
 Myristica fragrans, poison (nutmeg), 217.
 Myxœdema, 59.
 — of areolar tissue, 139.
 — insanity associated with, 18.
 Myxo-chondroma, 187.
 Myxo-sarcoma, 190.
 Myxoma, 187.
 Myzomyia christophersi, 233.
 — culicifacies, 233.
 — funesta, 233.
 — rossi, 234.
 — superpicta, 233.
 — turkhudi, 233.
 Myzorhynchus constani, 234.
 — paludis, 234.
 — peditæniatus, 235.
 — pseudopictus, 233.
 — sinensis, 234.
 — ziemanni, 234.
 Nabothian glands, abscess of, 115.
 Nævus, arterial, 188.
 — capillary, 188.
 — cavernous, 188.
 — — (Hæmangioma), 188.
 — port-wine stain, 188.
 — venous, 188.
 Nævo-lipoma, 187.
 Nails, atrophy of, 143.
 — diseases of, 143.
 — hypertrophy of, 143.
 — inflammation of matrix (onychia), 143.
 — ingrowing toe nail, 143.
 — leprosy, 143.
 — leuconychia, 143.
 — new growth, 143.
 — onychomycosis (tinea unguium), 143.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

NAI

- Nails, paronychia (whitlow), 148.
 — supernumerary, 209.
 — syphilis of, 148.
 Naphthaleine, poison, 214.
 Nares, anterior, malformations of, 196.
 Nasal cavities, operations on, 172.
 — — and accessory sinuses, operations on, 172.
 Nasal duct constricted, (malformation), 194.
 — — obstruction of, 34.
 — — operations on, 170.
 — septum, operations on, 172.
 — maxillary and mandibular clefts, persistence of (malformation), 196-7.
 Naso-pharynx, pharynx and œsophagus, adenoid vegetations of, 87.
 — — — diphtheria of, 87.
 Naso-pharynx, pharynx and œsophagus, — foreign bodies in, 87.
 — — — inflammation of and varieties, 86.
 — — — injuries, 87.
 — — — leprosy, 87.
 — — — malformations of, 87, 196.
 — — — new growths of, 87.
 — — — operations on, 172.
 — — — poisons, effects of, 87.
 — — — syphilis, 87.
 — — — tuberculosis of, 87.
 Nausea, 89.
 Nebula of cornea, 21.
 Necator americanus (ankylostoma americanum), 227.
 Neck, cysts, paracentesis of, 174.
 — — removal of, 174.
 — injuries of, 158.
 — lymphatic glands, excision of, 174.
 — operations on, 174.
 — operations for cysts, 174.
 — — fistula, 174.
 — — — new growths, 174.
 Necrosis of brain (from thrombosis, embolism or pressure), 10.
 — of bronchi, 71.
 — cartilage of trachea, 70.
 — dentine, cement and enamel, 77.
 — jaws, 82.
 — kidney, 150.
 — laryngeal cartilage, 69.
 — liver, 99.
 — mastoid process, 38.
 — myocardium, 45.
 — spleen, 53.
 Necrotic inflammation. *See* under organ or structure affected.
 Needling of lens, 171.
 Nemathelminthes, 220, 226.
 Nematoda, species of, 226.
 Nematodius fordi, 227.
 Nephrectomy, 180.

NEU

- Nephritis, acute and chronic, 149.
 — diffuse, 149.
 — glomerular, 149.
 — interstitial, 149.
 — necrotic, 149.
 — suppurative, 149.
 — trench, 149. *See note.*
 — tubal (parenchymatous), 149.
 — varieties, 149.
 Nephro-lithotomy, 180.
 Nephropexy, 180.
 Nephrostomy, 180.
 Nephrotomy,
 — through cortex, 180.
 — — pelvis, 180.
 Nerves, anastomosis or transplantation of, 164.
 — avulsion of, 165.
 — compression of (operation), 165.
 — diseases of, 5.
 — effects of injuries, 5.
 — effects of poisons, 5:
 — effects of pressure of cervical rib, 5.
 — freeing of (operation), 165.
 — inflammation and degeneration (neuritis), 5.
 — injection with medicinal substances, 165.
 — injuries of, 5.
 — leprosy of, 5.
 — new growths of, 5, 188.
 — operations on, 164.
 — removal of new growths, 165.
 — stretching of, 165.
 — syphilis of, 5.
 — tuberculosis of, 5.
 — uniting separate trunks, 164.
 Nerve optic, diseases of, 28.
 Nervous disorders associated with diphtheria, 15.
 — — — influenza, 15.
 — — — gout, 15.
 — — — uræmia, 15.
 — — — beri-beri, 15.
 — — — diabetes, 15.
 — — caused by chemical and other poisons, 15.
 — — — lead, 15.
 — — — arsenic, 15.
 — — — mercury, 15.
 — — — alcohol, etc., 15.
 NERVOUS SYSTEM, DISEASES OF, 5.
 Neural muscular atrophy, 135.
 Neuralgia, 14.
 — of bladder, 153.
 — — mammary gland, 67.
 — — spermatic cord, 109.
 — — testicle, 111.
 — — tongue, 84.
 — — uterus, 121.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

NEU

- Neurasthenia, 15.
- traumatic, 15.
- Neurectomy, 164.
- Neuritis. *See* nerves, inflammation and de-
generation of, 5.
- consequent on parturition, 126.
- Neuro-fibroma, 187.
- plexiform, 187.
- Neurofibromatosis. *See* Diseases of nerves,
5.
- Neuro-fibromatous elephantiasis, 187.
- macroglossia, 187.
- Neuroma, 188.
- containing nerve cells (ganglionic neuro-
ma), 188.
- ganglionic, 188.
- medullated nerve, 188.
- non-medullated nerve, 188.
- Neuro-muscular affections of lips, 81.
- Neuropathic disease of joints, 131.
- Neuro-retinitis, 28.
- renal, 28.
- Neurorrhaphy, 164.
- Neuroryctes hydrophobiae, 223.
- Neuroses, craft, spasmodic or neuralgic, 13.
- Neurotomy, 164.
- New growths, malignant, non-malignant.
See list of tumours, 187.
- of accessory sinuses, 43.
- — — adrenals, 61.
- — — anus, 96.
- — — areolar tissue, 139.
- — — arteries, 49.
- — — auditory nerve, 40.
- — — auricle, 36.
- — — bladder, 154.
- — — bone, 129.
- — — brain, 12.
- — — bronchi and bronchioles, 72.
- — — bursae, 137.
- — — cardiac valves, 45.
- — — carotid gland, 62.
- — — choroid, 26.
- — — ciliary body, 25.
- — — conjunctiva, 20.
- — — coccygeal gland, 62.
- — — cornea, 22.
- — — corpus luteum, 113.
- — — dental pulp, non-malignant, 77.
- — — dentine, cement, and enamel, 77.
- — — destruction of, 161.
- — — of ear, external, 36.
- — — — internal, 40.
- — — — middle, 37.
- — — enucleation of from bone, 166.
- — — Eustachian tube, 38.
- — — eyelids, 33.
- — — Fallopian tube, 114.
- — — fasciae, 136.
- — — gall-bladder and ducts, 101.
- — — gums, 79.

NEW

- New growths of hair and follicles, 147.
- — — heart, 46.
- — — intestines, 95.
- — — iris, 24.
- — — jaws and teeth, 83.
- — — joints, 132.
- — — kidney, 151.
- — — lacrymal apparatus, 33.
- — — larynx, 69.
- — — lips, 81.
- — — liver, 100.
- — — lung, 75.
- — — lymphatic vessels, 57.
- — — mammary gland, 67.
- — — membranous labyrinth, 40.
- — — meninges, cerebral, 9.
- — — — spinal, 6.
- — — middle ear, 37.
- — — mouth, 82.
- — — muscles, 136.
- — — nails, 148.
- — — naso-pharynx, pharynx and œsoph-
agus, 87.
- — — nerves, 5.
- — — nipple, 65.
- — — nose, 43.
- — — operations on, 161.
- — — of optic nerve, 29.
- — — orbit, 34.
- — — ovary, 112.
- — — palate and pillars of fauces, 85.
- — — pancreas, 98.
- — — penis, 105.
- — — pericardium, 44.
- — — peritoneum, 102.
- — — pituitary gland, 63.
- — — pleura, 76.
- — — prostate, 107.
- — — rectum, 96.
- — — removal of from naso-pharynx, 172.
- — — removal of from bladder, 181.
- — — removal of from external meatus, 173.
- — — removal of from nerves, 165.
- — — removal of from thyroid, 174.
- — — retina, 29.
- — — salivary glands and ducts, 86.
- — — scrotum, 108.
- — — sebaceous glands, 146.
- — — skin, 145.
- — — spermatic cord, 109.
- — — spinal cord, 8.
- — — spine, 133.
- — — spleen, 54.
- — — stomach, 90.
- — — sweat glands and ducts, 147.
- — — tendons, 137.
- — — testicle, 111.
- — — thymus, 58.
- — — thyroid glands, 60.
- — — tongue, 84.
- — — tonsils, 85.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

NEW

- New growths of trachea, 70.
 — — — tunica vaginalis, 110.
 — — — ureter, 152.
 — — — urethra, 107.
 — — uterine ligaments and adjacent structures, 114.
 — — — veins, 49.
 — — — vagina, 118.
 — — — vulva, 120.
 — — and cysts of auricle, operations for, 172.
 — — of neck, operations for, 194.
Nicotiana Tabacum, poison, 217.
 Nicotine, poison, 217.
 Night-blindness, 30.
 Nipple, absent, 207.
 — chancre of, 65.
 — eczema of, 65.
 — fissure of, 65.
 — flat, 207.
 — inflammation of, 65.
 — injuries of, 65.
 — malformations of, 65-207.
 — molluscum contagiosum of, 65.
 — new growth of, 65.
 — Paget's disease of, 65.
 — parasitic disease of, 65.
 — retracted, concretions in, 65.
 — supernumerary, 207.
 — syphilis of, 65.
 — ulcer of, 65.
 — vaccinia of, 65.
 — yaws of, 65.
 — and areola, diseases of, 65.
 Nitric acid, poison (*aqua fortis*), 213.
 — — poisoning by, 219.
 Nitrite of Amyl, 214.
 — — poisoning by, 218.
 Nitrobenzene, and other nitro-compounds, poison, 214.
 Nitrocellulose, poison, 214.
 Nitroglycerin, poison, 214.
 Nitrohydrochloric acid, poison (*aqua regia*), 213.
 Nitrotoluenes, poison, 214.
 Nitrous oxide, poisoning by, 219.
 Nodes, singers' 68.
 Nodular calcification of dental pulp, 77.
 Nodular leprosy. *See* Leprosy, 2.
 Noma, 82.
 — of lips, 81.
 Non-metallic elements and their compounds, 213.
 Nose, adhesions of septum, 43.
 — anosmia, 42.
 — aspergillosis, 43.
 — caries and necrosis, 43.
 — cysts, 42.

OBS

- Nose, deformities of septum, 43.
 — diphtheria, 42.
 — diseases of, 41.
 — — — accessory sinuses, 43.
 — — — cholesteatoma, 43.
 — — — cysts, new growths, 43.
 — — — — empyema, 43.
 — — — — inflammation, sinusitis and varieties, 43.
 — — — — mucocoele, 43.
 — — — perichondrium and cartilage, 42.
 — — — periosteum and bone (periostitis and varieties), 43.
 — disorders of sense of smell, 42.
 — epistaxis, 41.
 — glanders, 41.
 — foreign bodies, 42.
 — hæmatoma of septum, 43.
 — hyperosmia, 42.
 — inflammation of accessory sinuses, 43.
 — — — cartilage, 42.
 — — — periosteum and bone, 43.
 — — — mucous membrane (rhinitis) and varieties of, 41.
 — malformations of, 42, 196.
 — mucous polypus, 41.
 — new growths, 42.
 — parasitic disease, 42.
 — parosmia, 42.
 — paroxysmal rhinorrhoea, 41.
 — perforation of septum, 42-43.
 — perichondritis and varieties, 42.
 — rhinophyma, 42.
 — rhinoscleroma, 42.
 — summer catarrh, hay fever, 41.
 — syphilis, 41.
 — thrush, 42.
 — tuberculosis, lupus, 41.
 Novococaine, poison, 214.
 Nuck, canal of, cysts in, 192.
 — — persistence of, 207.
 Nutmeg, poison, 217.
 Nux vomica, poison, 217.
 Nympha, hypertrophied, removal of, 184.
 Nyssorrhynchus albimanus, 235.
 — fuliginosus, 234.
 — maculipalpis, 234.
 — stephensi, 234.
 — theobaldi, 234.
 Nystagmus and varieties of, 31.
 Obesity, 103.
 — from adrenal disease, 61.
 Oblique inguinal hernia, 93.
 Obliteration of lymphatic vessels, 57.
 Obliterative endarteritis, 47.
 Obsessional insanity. *See* Psychasthenia, 17.
 Obstetric operations, 184.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

OBS

- Obstruction of bronchi and bronchioles, 71.
 — — canaliculus, 33. *See Diseases of lacrymal apparatus*, 32.
 — to expulsion of fœtus and causes of, 123, 124.
 — of hepatic duct, 100.
 — — intestines, 94.
 — — larynx, 69.
 — — nasal duct, 33.
 — and dilatation of pancreatic duct, 98.
 — of portal vein, 100.
 — — punctum lacrymale, 33.
 — — trachea, 70.
 — ureter and varieties, 151.
 Obturator hernia, 93.
 Oclusio pupillæ. *See Blocked pupil*, 23.
 Occlusion (atresia) of cervix uteri, of os uteri, external, internal, 117.
 — of Fallopian tube, 113.
 — by pressure forceps, 164.
 — of vagina (atresia), 118.
 — vascular, 10.
 — of vulva (atresia), 119.
 Occupational nystagmus, 31.
 Ochronosis, 103; of skin, 143.
 Odontoma, 80.
 — composite, cystic epithelial, radicular, 188.
 Edema of areolar tissue, 139.
 — — conjunctiva, 19.
 — — gums, 79.
 — (non-infective) of larynx, 68.
 — — lung, and varieties, 73.
 — — penis, 105.
 — — prepuce, 104.
 — — retina, 27.
 — — scrotum, 108.
 — — vulva, 119.
 Enanthe crocata (horse bane, water dropwort), poison, 217.
 Esophageal bougie, tube or catheter, passage of, 175.
 Esophagectasis, 87
 Esophagitis, and varieties, 86.
 Esophagoscopy, 175.
 Esophagostoma apiostomum, 227.
 — brumpti, 227.
 — stephanostomum, 227.
 Esophagostomy, 175.
 Esophagotomy, 175.
 Esophagus, achalasia of cardiac orifice, 87;
 — compression of, 87.
 — — dilatation of, 87.
 — diseases of, 87.
 — diverticula and pouches of (acquired), 87.
 — effects of poison on, 87.
 — foreign bodies in, 87.
 — inflammation of, and varieties, 86.
 — injuries of, 87.

OPE

- Esophagus, malformations of, 87, 203.
 — new growth of, 87.
 — esophago-tracheal fistula of (malformation), 203.
 — operations on, 175.
 — paralysis of, 87.
 — perforation of, 87.
 — spasm of, 86.
 — stenosis or atresia of, 203.
 — stricture of, 87.
 — syphilis of, 87.
 — tuberculosis of, 87.
 — varix of, 87.
 Estrus hominis, 235.
 — livingstoni, 235.
 — ovis, 235.
 Oidium albicans (blastomyces albicans), 239.
 Oil of bitter almonds, poison, 214.
 — — vitriol, poison (sulphuric acid), 213.
 Old age, melancholia associated with, 17.
 — — mania associated with, 16.
 Omental hernia, 102.
 Omentum, torsion of, 102.
 Onychia, 148.
 Onychomycosis (tinea unguium), 148.
 Oophorectomy, 183.
 Oophoritis, 112.
 Opacity of cornea, 21.
 Opaque capsule of lens, extraction of, laceration of, 171.
 — nerve fibres in retina (malformation), 195.
 OPERATIONS, SURGICAL, 161.
 — on abdominal wall and cavity, 176.
 — for abscess, acute, 161.
 — — — chronic, 162.
 — for abscess of neck, 174.
 — on accessory nasal sinuses, 172
 — amputations, 167.
 — for aneurysm, 162.
 — — ankyloblepharon, 169.
 — — arrest of hæmorrhage, 163.
 — on arteries, 162.
 — — brain and meninges, 168.
 — — breast, 175.
 — — bladder, 180.
 — — bones, 166.
 — for cellulitis of neck, 174.
 — — cervical rib, 174.
 — — cleft palate, 171.
 — complete mastoid, 173.
 — for congenital dislocation, 167.
 — — conical cornea, 170.
 — on cysts, 161.
 — for detachment of retina, 171.
 — distichiasis, 169.
 — on ear and mastoid process, 172.
 — for ectopic gestation, 183.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

OPE

- Operations for ectropion, 169.
- — entropion, 169.
- — external hernia, 176.
- on 'eye and its appendages, 169.
- — eyeball, 170.
- — eyelids, 169.
- — face, 169.
- — female generative organs, 183.
- for fissure of auricle, 172.
- — foreign bodies, removal of, 162.
- — hare lip, 169.
- on intestines, 177.
- — joints, 166.
- — kidney and ureter, 180.
- — labyrinth, 173.
- — lacrymal apparatus, 170.
- — lacrymal gland, 170.
- — lacrymal sac and nasal duct, 170.
- — larynx, trachea and bronchi, 173.
- — liver, gall-bladder and bile ducts, 179.
- — lymphatics, 164.
- — male generative organs, 182.
- — mouth, 171.
- — muscles, tendons, bursae and fasciæ, 167.
- — nasal cavities, 172.
- — — — and accessory sinuses, 172.
- — naso-pharynx, 172.
- nasal septum, 172.
- on naso-pharynx, pharynx, and oesophagus, 175.
- — neck, 174.
- — nerves, 164.
- for new growth and cyst of auricle, 172.
- obstetric, 184.
- orbital, 171.
- on pancreas, 179.
- — parotid gland, 169.
- for paraphimosis, 182.
- — perityphlitic abscess, 178.
- for prominent auricle, 172.
- on prostate, 181.
- for pterygium, 170.
- — ptosis, 169.
- on punctum lacrymale and canaliculus, 170.
- for radical cure of hernia, 176.
- — ranula, 171.
- on rectum and anus, 178.
- for salivary calculus, 171.
- on skin and subcutaneous tissues, 165.
- on skull, 168.
- for spina bifida, 169.
- on spine and spinal cord and meninges, 168.
- — spleen, 179.
- for staphyloma, 170.
- on stomach, 177.

ORB

- Operations for strabismus, 171.
- — strangulated hernia, 176.
- surgical, 161.
- for symblepharon, 169.
- on sympathetic system, 169.
- for synechia, anterior, or posterior, 170.
- on teeth and gums, 172.
- — thorax and its contents, 175.
- — thyroid gland and accessory glands, 174.
- for tinnitus, 173.
- — trachoma, 170.
- — trichiasis, 169.
- on tumours, 161.
- turbinate bodies, 172.
- for undescended or displaced testicle, 182.
- on urethra, 181.
- for varices, 163.
- — varicocele, 182.
- on veins, 163.
- for vertigo, 173.
- plastic, on bladder, 181.
- plastic for cicatrices and congenital malformation, 165.
- — for displaced, twisted, or undescended testis, 182.
- plastic, for epispadias, hypospadias, varicocele, 182.
- plastic, on face and lips, 169.
- — on rectum and anus, 178.
- — on ureter, 180.
- Ophidia, venom of, 218.
- Ophthalmia neonatorum, 19.
- Ophthalmoplegia, interna, 11, 30.
- externa, 11.
- Ophthalmoplegic migraine, 14.
- Opisthorchis felineus, 225.
- noverca, 225.
- Opium poppy, poison, 217.
- Optic nerve, atrophy of, 28.
- — coloboma of disc, 195.
- — — — inferior crescent (Fuchs's coloboma), 195.
- — diseases of, 28.
- — hæmorrhage of, 28.
- — hyperæmia of, 28.
- — inflammation of, 28.
- — injuries of, 29.
- — malformations, 195.
- — new growths of, 29.
- — persistent embryonic tissue on disc, 195.
- — pigment on disc, 195.
- — syphilis of, 29.
- — tuberculosis of, 29.
- neuritis. See Inflammation of optic nerve, 28.
- Optico-ciliary neurotomy, 171.
- Orbit and neighbouring parts, diseases of, 33.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

ORB

- Orbit, exenteration of, 171.
- operations for abscess, aneurysm, new growth, 171.
- Orbital operations, 171.
- Orchitis, 110.
- Organ of Giralde's, cysts of, 231.
- Organic substances (poison), 213.
- ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION, DISEASES OF, 126.
- Oriental sore (parasite of), 221. *See* tropical sore, 2, 144.
- Ornithodoros coriacea, 231.
- megnini, 231.
- moubata, 231.
- savignyi, 231.
- talaje, 231.
- tholozani, 231
- turicata, 231.
- Os uteri, occlusion of, 117.
- — stricture of, 116.
- Osmic acid, poisoning by, 219.
- Ossicles, removal of, 173.
- Ossifying sarcoma, 190.
- Osteitis, 128.
- deformans, 128.
- — of jaws, 82.
- Osteo-arthritis, 131.
- — of jaws, 83.
- — of vertebral joints, 133.
- Osteo-arthritis, pulmonary, 128.
- Osteo-chondroma, 187.
- Osteoclasis, instrumental, manual, 166.
- Osteo-genesis imperfecta, 129.
- Osteoid sarcoma, 190.
- Osteoma, 187.
- cancellous, compact, 187.
- Osteo-malacia, 103, 129.
- Osteomyelitis, acute, chronic, and varieties of, 128.
- *See* Pyogenic infection, 3.
- Osteo-plastic periarticular inflammation, 133.
- Osteo-psathyrosis, 129.
- Osteo-sarcoma (ossifying sarcoma), 190.
- Osteotomy, cuneiform, linear, 166.
- Otitis media. *See* Diseases of middle ear tract, 36.
- Otomycosis, 38, 173.
- Ovarian cyst, paracentesis or drainage of, 183.
- pregnancy, 122.
- Ovariectomy, 183.
- Ovary, abnormal descent of into groin or labium majus, 206.
- absent or diminutive, 206.
- atrophy of, 112.
- calcification of, 112.
- cysts of, 112.

PAN

- Ovary, dermoid cyst of, 191.
 - diseases of, 112.
 - displacement of, 112.
 - duplication of, 206.
 - hæmorrhage of, 112.
 - hernia of, 112.
 - hypertrophy of, 112.
 - inflammation of (oöphoritis), and varieties of, 112.
 - malformation of, 112-206.
 - multilocular cystic disease of, 189.
 - new growths of, 112.
 - parasitic disease of, 112.
 - prolapse of, 112.
 - rotation of, 112.
 - syphilis of, 112.
 - tuberculosis of, 112.
 - Over-distension of bladder, 153.
 - Overlying, 157.
 - Ovoplasma orientale, 221.
 - Oxalic acid, poison (salt of lemon, salt of sorrel), 213.
 - — daily excess or deficiency of in urine, 155.
 - Oxyuris vermicularis, 226.
 - Ozæna, 41.
-
- Pachydermia verrucosa of larynx, 68.
 - Pachymeningitis (cerebral), 8.
 - (spinal). *See* Diseases of spinal meninges, 5.
 - Paget's disease of nipple, 65.
 - Painful menstruation, 121.
 - Palate, cleft (malformation), 196.
 - soft, paralysis of, 85.
 - and pillars of fauces, diphtheria of, 85.
 - — — — diseases of, 85.
 - — — — elongated uvula, 85.
 - — — — herpes of, 84.
 - — — — inflammation of, and varieties, 84.
 - — — — leprosy of, 85.
 - — — — malformation of, 85.
 - — — — new growths of, 85.
 - — — — syphilis of, 85.
 - — — — tuberculosis of, 85.
 - Palpebral fissure, lengthening, shortening (operation), 170.
 - Palsies, associated nuclear, 11.
 - Pancreas, absent, 204.
 - accessory, 204.
 - atrophy of, 97.
 - calculus of, 97.
 - cysts of, 98.
 - degeneration of, and varieties, 97.
 - diseases of, 97.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

PAN

- Pancreas, effects of poisons on, 98.
 — fibrosis of, 97.
 — gangrene of, 97.
 — hæmorrhage of, 97.
 — inflammation of (pancreatitis), and varieties, 97.
 — — — with fat necrosis of areolar tissues, 97.
 — injuries of, 98.
 — malformations of, 98.
 — new growths of, 98.
 — obstruction and dilatation of duct, 98.
 — operations on, 179.
 — parasites of, 98.
 — syphilis of, 98.
 — tuberculosis of, 98.
 Pancreatic cyst, 191.
 — duct, obstruction and dilatation of, 98.
 Pancreatitis, associated with fat necrosis of areolar tissues, 97.
 — and varieties of, 97.
 Pannus, 20.
 Panophthalmitis, 29.
 Papaver somniferum, poison, 217.
 Papillitis (including papillœdema), 28.
 Papilloma, 189.
 — of cutaneous type, 189.
 — villous type, 189.
 Paræsthesia, 15.
 Paracentesis of abdomen, 176.
 — — cerebral ventricles, 168.
 — — cornea, 170.
 — — fœtus, 185.
 — — kidney, 180.
 — — pericardial cavity, 175.
 — — pleural cavity, 176.
 Parachordodes pustulosus, 229.
 Paraffin; injection of, 165.
 Parageusia, 84.
 Paragonimus westermanni, 226.
 Parakeratosis variegatus, 142.
 Paraldehyde, poison, 214.
 Paralysis, 12.
 — agitans, 13.
 — of bladder, 154.
 — bulbar, 11.
 — of ciliary muscle, 30.
 — general, of the insane 13.
 — — of iris, 23.
 — Landry's, 8.
 — of larynx, functional, organic, 69.
 — — muscles, 135.
 — periodic, 12.
 — of pharynx and œsophagus, 87.
 — — the sympathetic, ocular, cervical, thoracic, 12.
 — — soft palate, 85.

PAR

- Paralysis of tongue, 84.
 Parametric abscess, 114.
 Parametritis (pelvic cellulitis), 114.
 Paramphistoma watsoni, 226.
 Paramyoclonus multiplex, 13.
 Paranoia, 17. *See* *Insanity of systematised delusions*, 17.
 Paraphimosis, 104.
 — operation for, 182.
 Paraplegia, 12.
 PARASITES, ANIMAL, LIST OF, 220.
 — VEGETABLE, LIST OF, 237.
 Parasitic cysts. *See* *List of parasites*, 220.
 — fœtus, 211.
 Parasitic disease of areolar tissue, 139.
 — — — bladder, 154.
 — — — bone, 129.
 — — — brain, 11.
 — — — bronchi and bronchioles, 72.
 — — — blood, 52.
 — — — conjunctiva, 20.
 — — — cornea, 21.
 — — — eyelids, 32.
 — — — Fallopian tube, 114.
 — — — gall-bladder and ducts, 101.
 — — — heart, 46.
 — — — hepatic blood vessels, 100.
 — — — intestines, 95.
 — — — jaws, 83.
 — — — kidney, 151.
 — — — liver, 100.
 — — — lung, 75.
 — — — lymphatic glands, 56.
 — — — lymphatic vessels, 57.
 — — — mammary gland, 66.
 — — — mastoid process, 38.
 — — — muscles, 136.
 — — — nipple, 65.
 — — — nose, 42.
 — — — orbit, 35.
 — — — ovary, 112.
 — — — pancreas, 98.
 — — — peritoneum, 102.
 — — — rectum, 96.
 — — — retina, 28.
 — — — skin, 144.
 — — — spine, 133.
 — — — stomach, 90.
 — — — thyroid glands, 60.
 — — — trachea, 70.
 — — — ureter, 152.
 — — — uterus, 117.
 — — — vagina, 118.
 — — — veins, 49.
 — — — vitreous, 25.
 — — — vulva, 120.
 Parathyroid gland, atrophy and absence of 60.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

PAR

- Parathyroid gland, diseases of, 60.
 — — hæmorrhage of, 60.
 — tetany, 60.
 Paratyphoid fever. *See* Enteric fever, 1.
 Parenchymatous injection, destruction of tumours by, 161.
 — nephritis, 149.
 Paresis of intestines, 95.
 — — stomach, 89.
 Parkinson's disease. *See* Paralysis agitans, 13.
 Paronychia, 148.
 Parosmia, 42.
 Parotid gland, operations on, 169.
 — — — for calculus, abscess, fistula, new growth, 169.
See salivary glands, diseases of, 86.
 Parotitis, 3.
 Parovarian cysts, 192.
 Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria, 155.
 Parturition, affections connected with, 123.
 — affections consequent on, 125.
 — atony of uterus during (inertia of), 123.
 — convulsions during (puerperal eclampsia), 125.
 — — following, 126.
 — delayed, and causes of, 124.
 — fistula from, 126.
 — galactocoele following, 126.
 — galactorrhœa following, 126.
 — gangrene following, of cervix uteri, perineum, rectum, vagina, 126.
 — hæmorrhage during, and varieties of, 124.
 — inflammation of breast following, 126.
 — insanity following, 126.
 — lactosuria following, 126.
 — inversion of uterus during, 125.
 — mania associated with, 16.
 — metritis following, 125.
 — neuritis following, 126.
 — obstruction to expulsion of fœtus during, and causes of, 123.
 — over-distension of uterus during, 123.
 — pelvic inflammation following, and varieties of, 125.
 — phlebitis following, 125.
 — phlegmasia alba dolens following, 125.
 — post-partum hæmorrhage, 125.
 — pyæmia following, 125.
 — retention of placental fragments, or of membranes, or of clot, 125.
 — — placenta in, 125.
 — rupture or laceration of perineum during, 124.
 — — — — urinary bladder during, 124.
 — — — — uterus during, 124.
 — — — — vagina during, 124.
 — — — — vulva during, 124.
 — septicæmia following, 125.
 — sudden death after delivery, and causes of, 126.

PER

- Parturition, tetanus following, 126.
 — tetany following, 126.
 — venous thrombosis following, 125.
 Passive hyperæmia (congestion) of liver, 99.
 — — of intestines, 91.
 — movement of joints, 166.
 Patent foramen ovale (malformation), 200.
 Pediculosis, capitis, corporis, pubis, 145.
 Pediculus capitis, 232.
 — pubis, 232.
 — vestimenti, 232.
 Pediculoides ventricosus, 232.
 Peliosis rheumatica, 51.
 Pellagra, 144.
 — insanity associated with, 18.
 Pelvic cellulitis, 114.
 — peritonitis, 114.
 Pelvis, injuries of, 158.
 — small, oblique, or otherwise imperfect, 210.
 Pemphigus, foliaceus, vegetans, 141.
 Penis, absent or diminutive, 206.
 — adhesion of to scrotum, 105.
 — amputation of, partial or complete, 182.
 — arcuatus (chordee), 105.
 — cleft of, 206.
 — condyloma of, 105.
 — diseases of, 104.
 — duplication of, 206.
 — elephantiasis of, 105.
 — herpes of, 105.
 — impotence of, 105.
 — inflammation of, 104.
 — — — and its integuments, and varieties of, 105.
 — inflammation of glans (balanitis), 104.
 — injuries of, 105.
 — local induration of corpus cavernosum, 105.
 — — malformations of, 105, 206.
 — new growths of, 105.
 — œdema of, 105.
 — phimosis, 206.
 — prepuce absent, 206.
 — priapism, 105.
 — soft sore of, 105.
 — strangulation of, 105.
 — syphilis of, 105.
 — thrombosis of, 105.
 — torsion of, 105.
 Pentastomum tænioides.
 — denticulatum, 230.
 Pentosuria, 103.
 Peptic ulcer, 88.
 Perforation of cardiac valves, 45.
 — — gall-bladder and ducts, 101.
 — — intestines, 94.
 — — membrana tympani, 36.
 — — pharynx and œsophagus, 87.
 — — stomach, 89.
 Periangial sarcoma (angio-sarcoma), 130.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

PER

- Periarteritis nodosa**, 47.
Pericardial cavity, incision and drainage of, 175.
 — — paracentesis of, 175.
Pericarditis, 44.
Pericardium, absent or defective (malformation), 199.
 — calcification of, 44.
 — foreign bodies in, 44.
 — hæmopericardium, 44.
 — hydropericardium, 44.
 — inflammation of (pericarditis), 44.
 — injuries of, 44.
 — new growths of, 44.
 — pneumopericardium, 44.
 — syphilis of, 44.
 — tuberculosis of, 44.
Perichondritis, 130.
 — of bronchi, 71.
 — — trachea, 70.
 — — larynx, 69.
 — — nose, 42.
Perichondrium, diseases of, 130.
 — inflammation of (Perichondritis), 130.
Pericolitis, 91.
Perihepatitis, 99.
Perimetritis (pelvic peritonitis), 114.
Perineal body, absence of, 207.
 — hernia, 93.
Perineum, ruptured, immediate suture of, 186.
Perinephritis, and varieties of, 150.
Periodic paralysis, 12.
Periosteum, diseases of, 130.
 — hæmorrhage, sub-periosteal of, 130.
 — hard node of, 130.
 — incision of, 166.
 — inflammation of, (periostitis), and varieties of, 130.
Periostitis, and varieties of, 130.
 — of nose, 42.
Peri-pancreatic cysts, 98. 102.
Periproctitis, 95.
Perisplenitis, 53.
Perithelioma, 189.
Peritomy, 170.
Peritoneal adhesions, separation of, 176.
 — cavity, incision and drainage of, 177.
 — pregnancy, 122.
Peritoneum, ascites (dropsy of), and varieties, 102.
 — cysts of, 102.
 — diseases of, 102.
 — effects of injury of, 102.
 — foreign bodies in (solid, liquid, gaseous), 102.
 — inflammation of (peritonitis), and varieties of, 102.
 — malformations of, 102.
 — new growth of, 102.

PHE

- Peritoneum**, omental hernia of, 102.
 — parasites of, 102.
 — peri-pancreatic cysts of, 102.
 — torsion of omentum, 102.
Peritonitis, and varieties of, 102.
Peritonsillar abscess, 85. Incision of, 171.
Periureteritis, 151.
Pernicious' anæmia, 51.
 — malaria, parasite of, 222.
Persistence of canal of Nuck, 207.
 — — post-anal gut, 204.
 — — thymus gland, 58.
 — at umbilicus of allantois as cyst, or opening at umbilicus (persistent urachus), 209.
 — — — — arteries or veins of yolk sac, 209.
 — — — — fetal structures, 209.
 — — — — vitello-intestinal duct (Meckel's diverticulum), 209.
 — — — — yolk sac and duct, 209.
 — — nasal maxillary and mandibular clefts (malformation), 196-7.
Persistent embryonic tissue on disc, 195.
 — hyaloid artery (malformation), 195.
 — pupillary membrane (malformation), 194.
 — urachus, 209.
Pertussis. See Whooping cough, 5.
Perversion of appetite, 90.
 — — sense of taste, 84.
Perverted visual sensations, 30.
Pes cavus, 138.
 — planus, 138.
Pestis. See Plague.
Petrol, poison, 214.
 — and other volatile hydrocarbons of the fatty series, poisoning by, 219.
Pharyngeal diverticulum, 197. Excision of, 175.
 — — vegetations, 87.
 — — removal of, 172.
Pharyngectomy, 175.
Pharyngitis, and varieties, 86.
Pharyngostomy, 175.
Pharynx, bucco-pharyngeal membrane, persistence of, 203.
 — operations on, 175.
 — retro pharyngeal abscess, 87.
Pharynx and œsophagus, spasm, 87.
 — — — stricture, 87.
 — — — varix, 87.
 — — — diverticula and pouches, 87.
 — — — paralysis of, 87.
 — — — perforation of, 87.
 See Naso-pharynx, pharynx, and œsophagus, 87.
Phenacetin, poison, 213.
Phenazone, poison, 213.
Phenol, poison, 214.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

PHE

- Phenylene diamine, poison, 213.
 Phimosis, acquired, 104.
 — congenital, 104.
 Phlebitis, 49.
 — of uterine ligaments and adjacent structures, 114.
 Phleboliths, 49.
 Phlebotomus, papatasi, 234.
 Phlebotomy, 163.
 Phlegmasia alba dolens, 126.
 Phlyctenular conjunctivitis, 19.
 Phosphoretted hydrogen, poisoning by, 219.
 Phosphoric acid, daily excess or deficiency of in urine, 155.
 Phosphorus, poison, 213.
 Photopsia, 30.
 Photoretinitis, 27.
 Physaloptera mordens, 227.
 — caucasica, 227.
 Physostigma venenosum (Calabar bean), poison, 217.
 Physostigmine (eserine), poison, 217.
 Pia mater, cerebral, diseases of, 8.
 — — spinal, 6.
 Pianist's cramp, 13.
 Pica, 90.
 Picric acid, poison, 214.
 Picrotoxin, poison, 215.
 Piedra, 147.
 Pigmentary degeneration of intestines, 92.
 — liver, 99.
 — myocardium, 45.
 Pigmentation, congenital, of retina, 195.
 Pigment on disc, 195.
 Piles (hæmorrhoids), and varieties, 96.
 Pilocarpus pennatifolius (jaborandi), poison, 217.
 Pilocarpine, poison, 217.
 Pineal gland, atrophy of, 64.
 — — calcareous infiltration of, 63.
 — — cysts of, 64.
 — — diseases of, 63.
 — — hæmorrhage of, 63.
 — — hyperplasia of, 63.
 — — inflammation of, 63.
 — — new growths of, 64.
 — — syphilis of, 64.
 Pinta, 145.
 Piophilæ casei, 236.
 Piroplasma (Babesia) hominis, 222.
 Pisces, venom of, 218.
 Pituitary extract, poisoning by, 218.
 — gland, absence of, partial or complete, 204.
 — — atrophy of, 63.
 — — cysts of, 63.
 — — degeneration and infiltration of, and varieties, 62.
 — — diseases of, 62.

PLE

- Pituitary gland, extra cranial (malformation), 198.
 — — hæmorrhage of, 62.
 — — hypertrophy of, 63.
 — — hyperpituitarism, acromegaly, gigantism, 63.
 — — hyperplasia of, 63.
 — — hypoplasia of, 63.
 — — hypopituitarism adiposo-genito-skeletal dystrophy (with reverse sexual infantilism in adults), 63.
 — — inflammation of, and varieties, 62.
 — — intra-pharyngeal persistence of part of (malformation), 198.
 — — malformation of, 198, 204.
 — — new growths of, 63.
 — — results of infective and toxic conditions, including therapeutic pituitarism, 63.
 — — syphilis of, 63.
 — — tuberculosis of, 63.
 Pityriasis circinata, 146.
 — rubra pilaris, 142.
 — rubra, 142.
 Placenta, bilobed or double, 207.
 — extraction of after delivery, 186.
 — hæmorrhage from placenta prævia, 124.
 — hæmorrhage from detachment of placenta, 124.
 — malformations of, 207.
 — retention of, 125.
 — separation of before delivery, 186.
 — succenturiate, 207.
 Plague, 3.
 — carriers of, 233.
 — of lymphatic glands, 55.
 Plants and drugs acting as cutaneous irritants, 218.
 Plasmodium falciparum, 222.
 — malarie, 222.
 — vivax, 222.
 Plastic operation on bladder, 181.
 — — for epispadias, 182.
 — — on face and lips, 169.
 — — hypospadias, 182.
 — — on ureter, 180.
 — — urethra, 181.
 — — on varicocele, 182.
 Platyhelminthes, 220.
 — species of, 224.
 Pleura, communication with pericardial cavity (malformation), 202.
 — — peritoneal cavity (malformation), 202.
 — chyliform effusion in, 76.
 — chylothorax, 76.
 — diseases of, 75.
 — fistula of, 76.
 — hæmothorax, 75.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

PLE

- Pleura, hydropneumothorax, 76.
 — hydrothorax, 75.
 — hydrothorax containing cholesterin, 75.
 — inflammation of, and varieties (Pleurisy), 75.
 — injuries of, 76.
 — malformation of 202.
 — new growths of, 76.
 — pneumothorax, 75.
 — pulsating empyema, 76.
 — pyo-pneumothorax, 76.
 — subpericardial recess of (malformation), 202.
 — syphilis of, 76.
 — tuberculosis of, 78.
 Pleural cavity, aspiration, incision and drainage of, 176.
 — — exploration of, 176.
 — — introduction of liquid or gas into, 176.
 — — paracentesis of, 176.
 — — removal of foreign body from, 176.
 Pleurisy, and varieties of, 75.
 Plexiform neuro-fibroma, 137.
 — sarcoma, 190.
 Plugging for epistaxis, 173.
 — of cervix uteri, 186.
 — — vagina, 186.
 Pneumaturia, 156.
 Pneumococcal infection, 3.
 Pneumococcus, 237.
 Pneumonia, acute and chronic, and varieties of, 72, 73.
 Pneumonoconiosis, 73.
 Pneumopericardium, 44.
 Pneumothorax, 75.
 POISONS, LIST OF, 212.
 Poisons, acids and acid salts, 213.
 — animal, 218.
 — caustic alkalies, 212.
 — effect of on intestines, 95.
 — effects of on liver, 100.
 — effect of on pancreas, 98.
 — effects of on stomach, 90.
 — gases and vapours, 218.
 — — — produced by explosives, 219.
 — metals and their compounds, inorganic and organic, 212.
 — non-metallic elements and their compounds, 213.
 — organic substances, 213.
 — vegetable, 214.
 Poisonous food, 218.
 — gases and vapours, 218-19.
 Polio-encephalitis, 10.
 — — acute, 3.
 Polio-myelitis, acute, 3, 7.
 Polio-encephalo-myelitis, acute, 3.
 Polycoria (malformation), 194.
 Polycythæmia rubra, 52.

PRE

- Polyneuritic psychosis, 18.
 Polypus of ear, removal of, 172.
 — — nose, 41, 172.
 — — rectum, removal of, 178.
 — — uterus, 117.
 Polyorrhomenitis, 44, 47, 102. (*See footnote.*)
 Polyuria, 154.
 Porencephaly, 10.
 Porocephalus constrictus (Pentastomum constrictum), 230.
 — moniliformis, 230.
 Porokeratosis, 142.
 Portal vein, obstruction of, 100.
 — — inflammation of (Pylophlebitis), 100.
 — — thrombosis of, 100.
 Port-wine stain, 183.
 Post-anal gut, persistent, 204.
 — — cysts of, 192.
 Posterior basal meningitis, 9.
 — — See Meningo-coccal infection, 3.
 Posterior nerve roots, division of, 168.
 — sclerosis, 7.
 Postero-lateral sclerosis, 7.
 Post-febrile insanity, 17.
 Posthitis, 104.
 Post-partum hæmorrhage, 126.
 Potash, poison, 212.
 Powdered glass, mechanical irritant, 219.
 Precocity, physical and sexual, from disease of adrenals, 61.
 Pregnancy, abdominal, 122.
 — abortion, 122.
 — — missed, 122.
 — abnormally formed uterus in, 122.
 — affections connected with, 121.
 — carneous mole in, 122.
 — catarrh of cervix uteri, in, 122.
 — cramp, and spurious labour pains in, 122.
 — chorion epithelioma in, 123.
 — decidual endometritis in, 121.
 — deciduoma malignum in, 123.
 — discharge of watery fluid from uterus in (Hydorrhœa), 121.
 — displacement of uterus in, 122.
 — dropsy of amnion in (Hydramnios), 121.
 — ectopic gestation, and varieties of, 122.
 — elongation of cervix in, 122.
 — fibromyoma in, 122.
 — hæmorrhage during, 122.
 — hæmorrhagic mole in, 122.
 — hydatidiform mole in, 122.
 — inflammation of lining membrane of uterus (Decidual endometritis), 121.
 — inflammation of uterus in, 121.
 — intra-ligamentous, 122.
 — mania associated with, 16.
 — melancholia in, 17.
 — menstruation during, 122.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

PRE

- Pregnancy, miscarriage, 122.
 — missed labour in, 122.
 — neuralgia of uterus in, 121.
 — new growths during, 122.
 — ovarian, 122.
 — pruritus vulvæ in, 123.
 — toxæmia in, 123.
 — tubal, 122.
 — tubo-ovarian, 122.
 — tubo-uterine (interstitial), 122.
 — vesicular mole in, 122.
 Premature atrophy of thymus, 58.
 — birth, 127.
 — labour, induction of, 185.
 — systole (extra systole), 46.
 Prepuce, absence of, 206.
 — concretions of, 104.
 — diseases of, 104.
 — herpes of, 104.
 — hypertrophy of, 104.
 — incision of, 182.
 — inflammation of (posthitis), 104.
 — injuries of, 104.
 — malformations of, 104, 206.
 — œdema of, 104.
 — paraphimosis of, 104.
 — phimosis, acquired, congenital, 104.
 — soft sore of, 104.
 — syphilis of, 104.
 — tuberculosis of, 104.
 Presbyopia, 30.
 Pressure atrophy of spine, 133.
 Priapism, 105.
 Prickly heat (*Miliaria papulosa*), 146.
 Primary lateral sclerosis, 7.
 Primary spastic paraplegia, 7.
 Primula obconica (*Cutaneous irritant*), 218.
 Privet, 216.
 Processus vaginalis, persistence of, partial or complete, 205.
 Procidentia of uterus, 116.
 Proctitis, 95.
 Proctocele, 96.
 Proctotomy, 178.
 Progeria, 64.
 Progressive lenticular degeneration, with hepatic cirrhosis, 13.
 Progressive muscular atrophy, family type in children (*Werdnig-Hoffman*), 7.
 Progressive muscular atrophy, 7.
 Prolapse of anterior wall of vagina (cystocele), 118.
 — of rectum, 96.
 — of lower orifice of ureter, 151.
 — of mucous membrane of bladder, 153.
 — of ovary, 112.
 — — uterus, simple, with supra-vaginal elongation of cervix; with vaginal elongation of cervix, 116.

PUE

- Prolapse of posterior wall of vagina (rectocele), 118.
 Prominent auricle, operation for, 172.
 Proponal, poison, 214.
 Proptosis. *See* Exophthalmos, 34.
 — pulsatile. *See* Exophthalmos, 34.
 Prostactectomy, 181.
 Prostate, abscess of, incision and drainage of, 181.
 — atrophy of, 107.
 — calculus of, 107.
 — cysts of, 107.
 — diseases of, 107.
 — hypertrophy of (senile enlargement), 107.
 — inflammation (prostatitis), and varieties of, 107.
 — injuries of, 107.
 — new growths of, 107.
 — operations on, 181.
 — prostatorrhœa, 107.
 — removal of calculus from, 181.
 — small or rudimentary, 206.
 — syphilis of, 107.
 — tuberculosis of, 107.
 Prostatitis, 107.
 Prostatorrhœa, 107.
 Protozoa, 220.
 Prurigo, Hebra's, 141.
 Pruritus, 141.
 — ani, 96.
 — of scrotum, 108.
 — — vulva, 121.
 Prussic acid, poison, 214.
 Psammoma, 189.
 Pseudamphistoma truncatum, 225.
 Pseudohypertrophic muscular atrophy, 135.
 Pseudoleptus archavalatæ, 232.
 Pseudoleukæmia of infants, 51.
 Psilosis of intestines, 92.
 Psittacosis, 3.
 Psoas abscess, 133.
 Psoriasis, 142.
 Psoro-spermiosis, 3.
 Psychasthenia, 17.
 Pterygium, 19.
 — operation for, 170.
 Ptosis, 32.
 — operation for, 169.
 Ptyalism, 86.
 Puerperal eclampsia, 125.
 — insanity, 126.
 — mania. *See* Mania, 16.
 — pyæmia, 125.
 — pyæmia. *See* Septicæmia, 4.
 — toxæmia. *See* Septicæmia, 4.
 — septicæmia, 125. *See* Septicæmia, 4.
 Puerperium, melancholia associated with, 17.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

PUL

- Pulex cheopsis**, 233.
 — irritans, 233.
Pulmonary artery, aneurysm of, 74.
 — — or branches, embolism of, 73.
 — — and veins, thrombosis of, 73.
 — — origin from aorta (malformation), 207.
 — — smaller than normal (malformation), 201.
 — — stenosis. obliteration or absence of, 201.
 — cavity, incision and drainage of, 176.
 — fistula, 74.
 — osteo-arthritis, 128.
 — — of joints, 131.
 — tuberculosis and varieties, 74.
Pulsating empyema, 76.
 — hæmatoma, 48.
Punctum lacrymale, absent or supernumerary (malformation), 194.
 — — eversion of, 33.
 — — operation on, 170.
 — — obstruction of, 33.
Puncture, lumbar, 168.
 — of bladder, 180.
Pupils, affections of, 23.
 — artificial, 170.
Purpura, 140.
 — 51.
 — hæmorrhagic, 51.
 — Henoch's, 51.
 — rheumatic, 51.
 — scorbutic, 51.
Putrid exhalations, poisoning by, 219.
Pyæmia, 51.
 — of liver, 99.
 — See Pyogenic infection, 3.
Pyelitis, and varieties, 150.
Pyelonephritis, 150.
Pylephlebitis, adhesive, suppurative, 100.
Pylorectomy, 177.
Pylorectomy, 177.
Pylorus, stricture of, 89.
Pyogenic infection, 3.
Pyometra, 116.
Pyonephrosis, 150.
Pyopericardium, 44.
Pyopneumo thorax, 76.
Pyorrhœa alveolaris, 78.
Pyo-salpinx, 113.
Pyretophorus costalis, 234.
 — jeyporensis, 233.
 — myzomyifacies, 233.
Pyrexia of uncertain origin, 3.
Pyridine, poison, 213.
Pyrosis, 89.
Pyuria, 156.

REC

- Rabies**, 3.
 — (hydrophobia) Negri's bodies in, 223.
Racemose aneurism (cirroid aneurism), 188.
Radical cure of hernia, 176.
Radicular odontoma, 188.
Radium emanations, destruction of tumours by, 161.
Ranula, 82-191.
 — operation for, 171.
Ranunculus (buttercups, goldy locks), poison, 217.
Rarefied air, effects of, 157.
Rat-bite fever, 3.
Rat-tailed larva, 236.
Raynaud's disease, 48, 141.
Rectocele, 96.
 — of vagina, 118.
Recto-vaginal fistula, 118.
 — urethral, 96.
 — vesical, 96.
Rectum and anus, malformation of, operations for, 178.
 — — — diseases of, 95.
 — compression of, 96.
 — dilatation of, 96.
 — excision, partial or complete, 178.
 — foreign bodies in, 97.
 — gangrene of, 95.
 — hæmorrhage of, 96.
 — impaction of, 96.
 — imperforate, 209.
 — inflammation (proctitis), 95.
 — injuries of, 97.
 — intussusception of, 96.
 — ischio rectal abscess, 95.
 — malformation of, 97, 204.
 — new growth of, 96.
 — opening into prostatic part of urethra or in scrotal raphe (malformation), 204.
 — — — vagina or fossa navicularis (malformation), 204.
 — operations on, 178.
 — parasites of, 96.
 — proctitis, 95.
 — piles (hæmorrhoids), 96.
 — and anus, plastic operations on, 178.
 — prolapse of, 96.
 — rectocele (proctocele), 96.
 — recto-urethral fistula, 96.
 — recto-vaginal fistula, 96.
 — recto-vesical fistula, 96.
 — removal of new growths, 178.
 — removal of polypus, 178.
 — separated from anus by a septum (malformation), 204.
 — stricture of, 96.
 — syphilis of, 96.
 — tuberculosis of, 96.
 — ulceration of, 95.

Quartan ague, parasite of, 222.

Quartan malaria, 2.

Quinsy, 85.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

RED

- Reduction of dislocation, 166.
 Reduvius amœnus, 232.
 — cruentus, 232.
 — personatus, 232.
 — serratus, 232.
 Relapsing fever, 3.
 — — carrier of, 232.
 — — parasite in, 223.
 Removal of adenoid vegetations, 172.
 — — breast, partial or complete, 175.
 — — cerebral cortex (portions of), 168.
 — — clots or foreign bodies from brain or meninges, 168.
 — — coccyx, 169.
 — — cyst by enucleation or excision, 161.
 — — — or new growth from breast, 175.
 — — echinococcal cyst from lung, 176.
 — — epididymis, 182.
 — — epiglottis, 174.
 — — exostosis from ear, 172.
 — — foreign bodies, 162.
 — — — — from air passages, 174.
 — — — — brain, 168.
 — — — — lung, 176,
 — — — — naso pharynx, pharynx and œsophagus, 175.
 — — — — pleural cavity, 176.
 — — gasserian ganglion, sympathetic ganglion, 165.
 — — granulations from the ear, 172.
 — — hyperostosis from ear, 172.
 — — infected thrombi from lateral veins or internal jugular vein, 173.
 — — intracranial tumours, 168.
 — — intraspinal tumour, extra thecal, intra thecal, 168.
 — — laryngeal growth, 173.
 — — lingual thyroid, 171, 174.
 — — lymphangioma, 164.
 — — lymphatic glands by curetting, by excision, 164.
 — — new growth from external meatus, 173.
 — — new growths from nasopharynx, 172.
 — — — — nerves, 165.
 — — ossicles, 173.
 — — polypus and other new growth from ear, 172.
 — — — — nasal cavities and sinuses, 172.
 — — — — from rectum, 178.
 — — sequestra from bone, 163.
 — — sympathetic ganglion, 165, 169.
 — — testis, 182.
 — — thoracic wall or pleura, part of, 176.
 — — thyro-glossal cyst, 174.
 — — thyroid gland, portion of, 174.
 — — tongue, partial or complete, 171.
 — — tonsil, 171.

RET

- Removal of transverse process, 168.
 — — tumours by various methods, 161.
 — — uvula, 171.
 — — varicose lymphatics, 164.
 — — wax or foreign body from ear, 172.
See also, Surgical operations. 161.
 Renal artery, irregularity of, 205.
 — calculus, 151.
 — fistula, 150.
 — neuro-retinitis, 28.
 Reproductive system, irregular differentiation of, 207.
 Resection of sacrum, 169.
 Resorcin, poison, 214.
 RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, DISEASES OF, 68.
 Results of infective, toxic, and other general conditions on adrenals, 61.
 — pituitary, 63.
 — thyroid, 61.
 — thymus, 58.
 Retching, 89.
 Retention of placental fragments or of membranes or of clot, 126.
 — — placenta, 125.
 — — dead ovum, 122.
 Retina, achromia of (albinism), 195.
 — affection of blood vessels, 27.
 — anæmia of, 27.
 — congenital pigmentation of, 195.
 — degeneration of, 27.
 — detached, 27.
 — diseases of, 26.
 — glycosuria, 28.
 — hæmorrhage of, 27.
 — inflammation of, 26.
 — leukæmia of, 27.
 — malaria of, 27.
 — malformations of, 28, 195.
 — new growths of, 28.
 — œdema of, 27.
 — opaque nerve fibres, medullated nerve fibres (malformation), 195.
 — parasites in, 28.
 — syphilis of, 27.
 — tuberculosis of, 27.
 — vascular anomalies of, 195.
 Retinitis. *See* Inflammation of retina, 26.
 — pigmentosa. *See* choroid-retinitis, 27.
 — punctata albescent, 27.
 Retino choroiditis, 26.
 Retracted nipple, 65.
 Retroflexion of uterus, 116.
 Retro-ocular neuritis. *See* Diseases of optic nerve, 28.
 Retro-pharyngeal abscess, 87, 133.
 — — — incision of, 175.
 Retroposition of uterus, 116.
 Retroversion of uterus, 116.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

REU

- Reunion Island bug, 232.
 Rhabditiis nyelli, 229.
 Rhabdomyoma, 188.
 — in organs other than striped muscle, 191.
 Rhabdonema strongyloides, 229.
 Rheumatic fever, 3.
 Rheumatism. *See* Rheumatic fever, 3.
 Rheumatism, chronic. *See* Rheumatic fever, 3.
 Rheumatoid arthritis (peri arthritis), 131.
 — — juvenile form, 131.
 Rheumatic nodule of areolar tissue, 139.
 Rhinitis and varieties, 41.
 Rhinœstrus nasalis, 235.
 Rhinophyma (sebaceous glands), 146.
 — 42.
 Rhinoplasty, 169.
 Rhinorrhœa, cerebro-spinal, 9.
 Rhinoscleroma, 42, 144.
 Rhinosporidium seeberi, 222.
 Rhipocentor bicornis, 231.
 Rhipocephalus sanguineus, 230.
 Rhizoglyphus parasiticus, 232.
 Rhus toxicodendron (cutaneous irritant), 218.
 Ribs, absent or deficient, fused or divided, 208.
 — supernumerary (cervical or lumbar), 199.
 Ricinus communis (castor oil plant), poison, 217.
 Rickets, 103, 129.
 — of spine, 133.
 Right aortic arch, persistence of (malformation), 201.
 — subclavian artery, origin from descending aorta (malformation), 201.
 Ringworm and varieties of, 145.
 Roburite, poison, 214.
 Rocky Mountain fever (tick-fever), parasite of, 222.
 Rodent ulcer, 190.
 Rosacea, 146.
 Rotation of Fallopian tube, 113.
 — — ovary, 112.
 Round-celled sarcoma, 189.
 Round ulcer of stomach, 88.
 Round worm, see ascaris lumbricoides, 226.
 Rubella, 4.
 Rumination, 89.
 Rupture, 160.
 — of bladder, extra-peritoneal, intra-peritoneal, 153,
 — — capillaries, 50.
 — — chordæ tendinæ, 45.
 — — gall bladder and ducts, 101.
 — — heart, 46.
 — — lymphatic vessels, 57.
 — — stomach, 89.

SAR

- Rupture or laceration of perineum during parturition, 124.
 — — — — urinary bladder during parturition, 124.
 — — — — uterus, 124.
 — — — — vagina during parturition, 124,
 — — — — valves, cardiac, 45.
 — — — — vulva during parturition, 124.,
 Sacculation of bladder, 153.
 Sacculus laryngis, ectolaryngeal development of (malformation), 202.
 Sacro-coccygeal tumour, 191.
 Sacrum, resection of, 169.
 Salivary ducts, stricture of, 86.
 — fistula, 86.
 — glands and ducts, calculus of, 86.
 — — — — operation for, 171.
 — — — — cysts of, 86.
 — — — — diseases of, 86.
 — — — — dry mouth (Xerostomia), 86.
 — — — — excision of, 174.
 — — — — ranula, 86.
 — — — — syphilis of, 174.
 — — — — tuberculosis of, 86.
 — — — — inflammation and varieties of, 86.
 — — Mikulicz's disease, 86.
 — — mumps of, 86.
 — — new growths of, 86.
 Salivation (ptyalism), 86.
 Salpingectomy, 183.
 Salpingitis and varieties of, 113.
 Salpingostomy, 183.
 Salpingotomy, 183.
 Salt of lemon, poison, 213.
 Salt of sorrel, poison, 213.
 Sand-fly fever, 4.
 — — carrier of, 234.
 Santonin, poison, 215.
 Sarcocystis immitis, 222.
 — lindemanni, 222.
 Sarcodina, 220.
 Sarcoma, alveolar, 190.
 — lympho, 189.
 — malignant giant-celled, 190.
 — melanotic, 190.
 — mixed celled, 190.
 — myeloid, 190.
 — ossifying, 190.
 — periangeal, 190.
 — plexiform, 190.
 — round-celled, 189.
 — spindle-celled, 189.
 Sarcophaga carnaria, 230.
 — latifrons, 236.
 — magnifica, 236.
 — ruficornis, 236.
 Sarcopsylla penetrans (Jigger), 233.
 Sarcoptes scabiei (Acarus scabiei), 230.

SAV

Savin, 216.
 Scabies, 145.
 Scald, 157.
 Scalp, injuries of, 158.
 Scanty menstruation, 121.
 Scapula, malformation of, 209.
 Scarification, 165.
 — of larynx, 173.
 Scarlatina. *See* Scarlet fever, 4.
 Scarlet fever, 4.
 — — Mallory's bodies in, 223.
 Schistosomum hæmatobium, 226.
 — japonicum, 226.
 Schizomycetes (Fission fungi), 237.
 Sciatica. *See* Diseases of nerves, 5.
 Scirrhus carcinoma, 190.
 Sclerectasia, 22.
 Sclerectomy, 171.
 Sclerema neonatorum, 143.
 Scleritis. *See* Diseases of sclerotic, 22.
 Scleroderma, diffuse, 142.
 — localized (Morphœa), 142.
 Sclerosis of brain, 10.
 — — spinal cord, and varieties of, 7.
 — tuberosus, 11.
 Sclerotic, diseases of, 22, inflammation of (Scleritis), 22.
 — injuries of, 22.
 — leprosy of, 22.
 — new growths of, 22.
 — staphyloma of, 22.
 — syphilis of, 22.
 — tuberculosis of, 22.
 Sclerotomy, 171.
 Scopolamine, poison, 216.
 Scorbutic purpura, 51.
 Scrofuloderma, 144.
 Scrotal hernia, 93.
 Scrotum, diseases of, 108.
 — elephantiasis of, 108.
 — erysipelas of, 108.
 — filariasis of, 108.
 — hæmatoma of, 108.
 — inflammation of, and varieties, 108.
 — injuries of, 108.
 — lymphangiectasis of (Lymph-scrotum), 108.
 — malformation of, 108.
 — new growths of, 108.
 — œdema of, 108.
 — pruritus of, 108.
 — sinus of (Fistula), 108.
 — soft sore of, 108.
 — syphilis of, 108.
 Scurvy, 103.
 — of bone, 129.
 — — gums, 79.
 — infantile, 103.
 Scutomyia albolineata, 235.
 Sea-sickness, 89.
 Sebaceous cyst, 192.
 — glands, acne, 146.

SHR

Sebaceous glands, acne keratosa, 146.
 — — — scrofulosorum, 146.
 — — — varioliformis (frontalis), 146.
 — — cysts of, 146.
 — — diseases of, 146.
 — — dermatitis seborrhoica, 146.
 — — eczema seborrhoicum, 146.
 — — milium, 146.
 — — new growths of, 146.
 — — rhinophyma, 146.
 — — rosacea, 146.
 Seborrhœa capitis (Seborrhœa steatoides), 146.
 — corporis (Pityriasis circinata), 146.
 — oleosa, 146.
 Seclusio papillae. *See* Diseases of iris, 24.
 Secondary lateral sclerosis, 7.
 — spastic paraplegia, 7.
 Secretion of milk, deficient, 66.
 — — — excessive, 67.
 Seminal vesicles. *See* Vesicula seminalis, 107.
 — — excision of, 182.
 — — diseases of, 107.
 — — incision of, 182.
 Senile cataract, 24.
 — dementia, 18.
 — enlargement of prostate, 107.
 Separation of epiphyses, 160.
 Septicæmia, 4, 51.
 Septum, cardiac, malformations of, 200.
 — of nose, diseases of, 43.
 — vagina (malformation), 207.
 Sequestra, removal of from bone, 166.
 Sera, poisoning by, 218.
 Serous cyst, 192.
 Serum rashes, 145.
 Seton, introduction of, 165.
 Sewer air, poisoning by, 219.
 Sexual glands, ducts, and passages (female, male), malformations of, 205, 206.
 — perversions, 16.
 Shaking palsy. *See* Paralysis agitans, 13.
 Sheaths of tendons, diseases of, 137.
 — — — ganglion of, 137.
 — — — inflammation of (Teno-synovitis), and varieties of, 137.
 — — — injuries of, 137.
 — — — loose bodies in, 137.
 — — — syphilis of, 137.
 — — — thecal abscess of, 137.
 — — — tuberculosis of, 137.
 Shell explosion unaccompanied by concussion, effects of, 15.
 Shell shock, 9, 11, 159.
 Shingles, 141.
 Shock, 157.
 — cause of sudden death after delivery, 126.
 Shortening of round ligament, 183.
 — of tendon, 167.
 Shoulder, injuries of, 158.
 Shrunk eyeball, 29.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

SID

- Siderosis (Grinders' lung), 73.
 Silicosis (Miner's or Mason's lung), 73.
 Silver, poison, 212.
Simulium maculatum, 234.
 — reptans, 234.
 Singers' nodes, 68.
 Singultus, 15.
 Sinus arrhythmia, 46.
 — of scrotum, 108.
 — venosus, malformation of, 199.
 Sinuses, accessory, diseases of, 43.
 Sireniform fœtus, 210.
 Skew deviation, 31.
 SKIN, DISEASES OF, 140.
 Skin, *acarus scabiei*, 145.
 — actinomycosis of, 144.
 — alteration in pigmentation of, 143.
 — anthrax of (Malignant pustule), 144.
 — atrophic conditions of, 143.
 — atrophy of, linear and macular, 143.
 — — — glossy skin, 143.
 — — — xeroderma pigmentosa, 143.
 — blastomycosis of, 144.
 — cauterisation of, 165.
 — curetting, 165.
 — cysts of, 145.
 — degeneration of, 143.
 — — colloid, 143.
 — diseases of, 140.
 — eruptions produced by internal or external use of drugs or poisons, 145.
 — erysipelas of, 144.
 — filariasis of, 145.
 — frostbite of, 141.
 — gangrene of, 141.
 — — — diabetic, 141.
 — — — symmetrical (Raynaud's disease), 141.
 — glanders of, 144.
 — grafting of, 165.
 — herpes of, 141.
 — — — febrilis, 141.
 — — — zoster, 141.
 — hypertrophic condition of, 142.
 — inflammation of (Dermatitis), and varieties of, 140.
 — injection of paraffin, 165.
 — injuries of, 145.
 — Leishmaniasis of, 144.
 — madura disease of, 144.
 — mycosis fungoides of, 144.
 — new growths of, 145.
 — parasitic disease of, 144.
 — pediculosis, 145.
 — — capitis, 145.
 — — corporis, 145.
 — — pubis, 145.
 — pellagra of, 144.
 — rhinoscleroma of, 144.

SPE

- Skin, scabies, 145.
 — scarification of, 165.
 — special forms of inflammatory condition of, 140.
 — sporotrichosis of, 144.
 — and appendages, malformation of, 209.
 — — subcutaneous tissues, operations on, 165.
 — syphilis of, 144.
 — tropical phagedæna of, 140.
 — tropical sore of, 144.
 — tuberculosis of, and varieties, 144.
 — veldt sore of, 144.
 — verruga Peruviana of, 144.
 — yaws of (Frambæsia), 144.
 Skoliosis (Lateral curvature), 134.
 Skull, elevation of depressed bone, 169.
 — excision of portion, 168.
 — injuries of, 158.
 — operations on, 168.
 — trephining, 168.
 Sleeping sickness. *See* Typanosomiasis, 4.
 — — parasites of, 221.
 Smallpox, 4.
 Smell, disorders of sense of, 42.
 Soda, poison, 212.
 Soft sore of penis, 105.
 — — — prepuce, 104.
 — — — scrotum, 108.
 — — — vulva, 119.
 Soft palate, paralysis of, 85.
 Soft warts, 189.
 Softening of brain, 10.
 Somnambulism, 15.
 Sounding of bladder, 180.
 Sparganum mansonii (*Bothriocephalus liguloides*), 225.
 — proliferum, 225.
 Spasm, 13.
 — of bladder, 153.
 — of cardiac orifice of stomach, 89.
 — — pylorus, 89.
 — carpo-pedal, 14.
 — — ciliary muscle, 30.
 — clonic, 13.
 — of the glottis, 14.
 — — larynx, 69.
 — — muscles, 135.
 — — pharynx and œsophagus, 87.
 — — tongue, 84.
 — tonic, 13.
 Spasmus nutans, 13, 31.
 Spastic paraplegia, 7.
 Spermatic cord, diseases of, 108.
 — — hæmatoma of (Hæmatocele), 109.
 — — hydrocele of, and varieties, 109.
 — — inflammation of, and varieties, 109.
 — — injuries of, 109.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

SPE

- Spermatic cord**, neuralgia of, 109.
 — — new growths of, 109.
 — — syphilis of, 109.
 — — torsion of, 109.
 — — tuberculosis of, 109.
 — — varicocele of, 109.
 — — — thrombosis of, 109.
Spermatic cyst, 191.
Spermatocoele, 111, 191.
Spheroidal-celled carcinoma, 190.
Sphincter ani, dilatation of, 178.
Spina bifida (malformation), 193.
 — — occulta, 199.
 — — operation for, 169.
 — — spinal meningocele, 193.
 — — meningo-myelocele, 193.
 — — hydromyelocele, 193.
Spinal abscess, 133.
 — ataxy, 13.
 — canal, injuries of, 158.
 — — contents of, 158.
 — caries, 132.
 — column, injuries of, 158.
 — — curvatures of, 134.
 — cord, absence or defect of parts of (malformation), 194.
 — — acute polyomyelitis, 7.
 — — amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, 7.
 — — ataxic paraplegia, 7.
 — — caisson disease, 8.
 — — compression of, 8.
 — — concussion of, 8.
 — — cysts, 8.
 — — degeneration of, 7.
 — — — anterior cornua, 7.
 — — — — and of lateral columns, 7.
 — — — anterior, lateral, and posterior columns, 7.
 — — — lateral columns, 7.
 — — — — and posterior columns, 7.
 — — — posterior columns, 7.
 — — diseases of, 6.
 — — disseminated sclerosis (insular sclerosis), 7.
 — — diver's paralysis, 8.
 — — embolism, 7.
 — — Friedreich's disease, 7.
 — — hæmorrhage (Hæmatomyelia), 7.
 — — hydromyelia (Hydorrhachis), 8.
 — — inflammation and softening (Myelitis), 6.
 — — injuries, 8.
 — — laceration of, 8.
 — — Landry's acute ascending paralysis, 8.
 — — malformations, 193.
 — — new growths, 8.
 — — operations on, 169.
 — — poliomyelitis, acute, 7.
 — — sclerosis and varieties. *See* Degeneration, 7.
 — — shell shock, 8.

SPI

- Spinal cord**, spastic paraplegia, 7.
 — — sub-acute combined sclerosis, 7.
 — — syphilis of, 8.
 — — syringo myelia, 8.
 — — thrombosis of, 7.
 — — tuberculosis of, 8.
 — — curvatures, angular, 134.
 — — lordosis, 134.
 — — skoliosis, 134.
 — — meninges, cysts, 6.
 — — diseases of, 5.
 — — effusion of cerebro-spinal fluid, 6.
 — — — serous, 6.
 — — — hæmorrhagic, 6.
 — — inflammation of, 5.
 — — inflammation of dura mater, 5.
 — — — pia mater and arachnoid, 6.
 — — injuries of, 6.
 — — leptomeningitis, 6.
 — — malformations of, 6, 193.
 — — meningococcal infection, 6.
 — — new growths, 6.
 — — operations on, 168.
 — — pachymeningitis, 5.
 — — syphilis, 6.
 — — tuberculosis, 6.
Spinal meningitis. *See* Diseases of spinal meninges, 5.
 — meningocele (malformation), 193.
Spindle-celled sarcoma, 189.
Spine, abscess of, 133.
 — — psoas, 133.
 — — lumbar, 133.
 — — — retro-pharyngeal, 133.
 — actinomycosis of, 133.
 — ankylosis of, and varieties, 133.
 — atrophy of, 133.
 — — — from aneurysmal erosion, 133.
 — — — pressure, 133.
 — caries of, 132.
 — curvatures of, 134.
 — development, imperfect, 209.
 — diseases of, 132.
 — gonococcal infection of, 133.
 — inflammation of (Spondylitis), and varieties of, 132.
 — injuries of, 133, 158.
 — malformations of, 133, 198-9.
 — mollities ossium of (Osteo malacia), 133.
 — new growths of, 133.
 — operations on, 168.
 — parasitic disease of, 133.
 — rickets of, 133.
 — spondylitis deformans, 133.
 — osteo-plastic periarticular inflammation of, 133.
 — syphilis of, 133.
 — tuberculosis of, 133.
 — vertebral joints, inflammation of (Osteo arthritis), 133.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

SPI

- Spirillum cholerae* (Comma bacillus, *Bacillus cholerae*), 239.
 Spirit of salt, poison (Hydrochloric acid), 213.
Spirochæta, 220.
 — *dentium*, 223.
 — *duttoni*, 223.
 — *febris recurrentis*, 223.
 — *ictero-hæmorrhagica*, 223.
 — *pallida*, 223.
 — *pertenus*, 223.
 — *refringens*, 223.
 — species of, 223.
 — *vincenti*, 223.
Spirochætosis, 4. *Recurrentis*, 3.
Splanchnoptosis (*Enteroptosis*), 92.
Spleen, abscess or cyst, incision of, 199.
 — accessory, diseases of, 54.
 — *actinomycosis*, 54.
 — *atrophy*, 53.
 — *chronic splenic anæmia*, 54.
 — cysts of, 54.
 — *degeneration and infiltration of*, 53.
 — *diseases of*, 53.
 — *echinococcus*, hydatid cyst, 54.
 — *embolism of vessels*, infarction, 53.
 — *engorgement of*, 53.
 — *enteric fever in*, 54.
 — *fixation of*, 199.
 — *fibrosis of*, 53.
 — *Gaucher's disease*, 54.
 — *hæmorrhage of*, 53.
 — *hernial displacement of*, 54.
 — *infarction of*, 53.
 — *inflammation of* (*Splenitis*), 53.
 — *injuries*, 54.
 — *lardaceous, amyloid, or waxy degeneration of*, 53.
 — *Leishmaniasis*, 54.
 — *leukæmia*, 54.
 — *lymphadenoma*, 54.
 — *malaria*, 54.
 — *malformations*, 54.
 — *necrosis*, 53.
 — *new growths*, 54.
 — *operations on*, 179.
 — *perisplenitis*, 53.
 — *results of infective and toxic conditions on*, 54.
 — *rupture*, 54.
 — *splenomegaly*, 53.
 — *supernumerary or accessory*, 204.
 — *suture of*, 179.
 — *syphilis*, 54.
 — *thrombosis of vessels*, 53.
 — *torsion of pedicle*, 54.
 — *tuberculosis*, 54.
 — *wandering*, 54.
Splenectomy, 179.
Splenic anæmia, chronic, 54.

STO

- Splenitis*, 53.
Splenomegaly, 53.
Spondylitis, 132.
Spondylitis deformans, 133.
Spondylolisthesis, 134.
 — *malformation*, 199.
Spongy exostosis, 187.
Spontaneous fracture, 129.
Sporotrichosis, 4.
 — *of bone*, 129.
 — *— mammary gland*, 66.
 — *— skin*, 144.
Sporothrix Schenckii, 240.
Sporozoa, 222.
Sprain, 160.
Sprue of intestines, 92.
Spurious labour pains, 122.
Squamous-celled carcinoma (*Epithelioma*), 190.
Squill, poison, 217.
Squint, 31.
Squirting cucumber, poison, 216.
Stable fly (carrier of pathogenic organisms), 235.
Stammering. See *Aphasia*, 15.
Staphylococcus pyogenes albus, 237.
 — *aureus*, 237.
 — *— citreus*, 237.
Staphyloma of sclerotic, 22.
 — *— ciliary*, 22.
 — *— equatorial*, 22.
 — *— posterior*, 22.
 — *operation for*, 170.
Starvation, 157.
Status thymico-lymphaticus, 56-58.
Stegomyia gracilis, 235.
 — *calopus* (*S. fasciata*), 234.
Stenosis of aortic or pulmonary artery (malformation), 201.
 — *— cardiac valves*, 45.
 — *— bronchi*, 71.
 — *— glottis due to union of vocal cords* (malformation), 202.
 — *— hepatic ducts or common bile duct* (malformation), 204.
 — *— larynx*, 69.
 — *— œsophagus* (malformation), 203.
 — *— pyloric canal* (malformation), 203.
 — *— sub-aortic*, 201.
 — *— trachea*, 70.
 — *— ureter*, 151.
Sterility (female), 121.
 — *of testicle*, 111.
Sterno-mastoid tumour of infants, 136.
Sternum, fissure of, 208.
Still birth, 127.
Stomach, *actinomycosis of*, 88.
 — *anthrax of* (malignant pustule), 88.
 — *atony of* (*Paresis*), 89.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

STO

Stomach, anthrax of, 88.
 — atony of, 89.
 — atrophy of, 88.
 — concretion in, including hair-ball, 90.
 — constrictions of (malformation), 203.
 — contraction of, 88.
 — cysts of, 90.
 — dilatation of orifice (operation), 177.
 — — — (Gastrectasis), 88.
 — diphtheria of, 88.
 — diseases of, 87.
 — displacements of, 88.
 — diverticula of (malformation), 203.
 — effects of poison on, 90.
 — fistula of, and varieties, 88.
 — foreign bodies in, 90.
 — hæmorrhage of (Hæmatemesis), 88.
 — hour-glass contraction of, 89.
 — hypertrophy of, 88.
 — hypertrophic stenosis of pyloric canal, 89.
 — inflammation of (Gastritis), and varieties of, 87.
 — injuries of, 90.
 — lavage of, 177.
 — malformation of, 90, 203.
 — new growth of, 90.
 — operations on, 177.
 — parasites in cavity of, 90.
 — — — wall, 90.
 — passive hyperæmia of, 88.
 — perforation of, 89.
 — rupture of, 89.
 — spasm of, 89.
 — — — cardiac orifice, 89.
 — — — pylorus, 89.
 — stenosis or atresia of pyloric canal (malformation), 203.
 — stricture of, 89.
 — stricture of cardiac orifice, 89.
 — — — pylorus, 89.
 — suture for perforation, 177.
 — syphilis of, 88.
 — tuberculosis of, 88.
 — ulceration of, and varieties, 88.
 Stomatitis, 82.
 Stomoxys calcitrans (Stable fly), 235.
 Stovaine, poison, 214.
 Strabismus, 31.
 — concomitant or comitant, 31.
 — hyperkinetic, 31.
 — latent, 31.
 — paralytic, 31.
 — See Squint, and varieties, 31.
 — operation for, 171.
 Strain, 160.
 Stramonium poison, 216.
 Strangulated hernia, 92.
 — — operations for, 176.
 Strangulation, 157, 160,
 — of penis, 105.

SUL

Streptococcus pyogenes, 237.
 Streptotrichosis. See Actinomycosis, 1.
 Streptothrix asteroides (Actinomyces Epingeri), 240.
 — bovis, 239.
 — maduræ, 240.
 Stretching of nerve, 165.
 Stricture of anus, 96.
 — — cardiac orifice of stomach, 89.
 — — cervix uteri, 116.
 — — os uteri, 116.
 — — — external, 116.
 — — — internal, 116.
 — — Fallopian tube, 113.
 — — gall bladder and ducts, 101.
 — — intestines (Stenosis), 94.
 — — pharynx and œsophagus, 87.
 — — pylorus, 89.
 — — rectum, 96.
 — — salivary ducts, 86.
 — — stomach, and varieties of, 89.
 — — ureter, 151.
 — — urethra, and varieties of, 106.
 — — — dilatation of, 181.
 — — vagina, 118.
 Stridor, congenital, 69.
 Stroke. See Apoplexy, 12.
 Strongylus duodenalis, 227.
 Strongyloides stercoralis, 229.
 Strophanthus Kombé, poison, 217.
 Strychnine, poison, 217.
 Strychnos Nux vomica, poison, 217.
 — toxifera, poison, 217.
 Stupor, mental, 17.
 Styæ. See Diseases of eyelids, 31.
 Styptics, application of, 164.
 — — — chemical, 164.
 — — — mechanical, 164.
 — — — physiological, 164.
 — — — thermal, 164.
 Subacute combined sclerocis, 7.
 Subarachnoid space (cerebral), drainage of, 168.
 Subinvolution of uterus, 115.
 Submammary abscess, 66.
 Sub-periosteal hæmorrhage, 130.
 Succenturiate placenta, 207.
 Sudamina (Miliaria), 146.
 Sudden death after delivery, and causes of, 126.
 Sudoriferous cyst, 191.
 Suffocation, 157.
 Sugar in urine, and varieties, 103.
 Sulph-hæmoglobinæmia, 51.
 Sulphonal, 214.
 Sulphuric acid, daily excess or deficiency of in urine, 155.
 Sulphuretted hydrogen, poisoning by, 219.
 Sulphur dioxide, poisoning by, 219.
 — trioxide, poisoning by, 219.
 Sulphuric acid, poison (Oil of vitriol), 213.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

SUM.

Summer catarrh, 41.
 Sunstroke (Insolation), 157.
 Superinvolution of uterus, 115.
 Superior nuclear palsy, 11.
 — vena cava, left, persistence of, 199.
 Supernumerary anterior nares (malformation), 196.
 — auricle, 195.
 — nails, 209.
 — mamma, 207.
 — nipple, 207.
 — ribs, 199.
 — spleen, 204.
 — teeth, 202.
 — vertebræ, 199.
 Suppression of menstruation after appearance, 120.
 Suppurative inflammation. *See* inflammation of organ or structure concerned.
 SURGICAL OPERATIONS, 161.
See Operations, surgical.
 Suture of artery, 164.
 — heart, 175.
 — kidney, 180.
 — liver, 179.
 — muscle, 176.
 — spleen, 179.
 — stomach, for perforation of, 177.
 — thoracic duct, 174.
 — urethra, 181.
 — vein, 164.
 Sweat glands, absence of, 209.
 — and ducts, anidrosis, 147.
 — — bromidrosis, 146.
 — — chromidrosis, 147.
 — — cysts, 147.
 — — hyperidrosis, 146.
 — — miliaria papulosa (prickly heat), 146.
 — — — (sudamina), 146.
 — — — new growths of, 147.
 Sycosis, 141.
 — 147.
 Symblepharon, 32.
 — operation for, 169.
 Sympathetic ganglion, removal of, 165, 169.
 — ophthalmitis. *See* Diseases of ciliary body, 24, 29.
 — system, operation on, 169.
 — paralysis of, 12.
 Symphysiotomy, 185.
 Symptomatic disturbances of vision, 29.
 Synchisis. *See* Fluidity of vitreous, 25.
 — scintillans. *See* Diseases of vitreous, 25.
 Syncope (cardiac), 46.
 — cause of sudden death after delivery, 126.
 Syndesmotomy, 167.
 Synechia of iris, 23.
 Synovial cyst, 192.
 Synovitis, 130. *See* Teno-synovitis, 137.

SYP

SYPHILIS—*See* under organ or structure affected.
 Syphilis, acquired. *See* Syphilis, 4.
 — of adrenals, 61.
 — — anus, 96.
 — — areolar tissue, 139.
 — — arteries, 47.
 — — auditory nerve, 40.
 — — bladder, 154.
 — — bone, 129.
 — — brain, 12.
 — — bronchi and bronchioles, 72.
 — — bursæ, 137.
 — — choroid, 26.
 — — ciliary body, 24.
 — — congenital. *See* Syphilis, 4.
 — of conjunctiva, 20.
 — — cornea, 21.
 — — gums, 79.
 — — heart, 46.
 — — intestines, 92.
 — — kidney, 150.
 — — larynx, 68.
 — — lips, 81.
 — — liver, 19.
 — — lung, 74.
 — — lymphatic glands, 56.
 — — — vessels, 57.
 — — mammary gland, 66.
 — — mastoid process, 38.
 — — membranous labyrinth, 40.
 — — meninges,
 — — — cerebral, 9.
 — — — spinal, 6.
 — — middle ear, 37.
 — — mouth, 82.
 — — muscles, 135.
 — — nails, 148.
 — — naso-pharynx, pharynx and œsophagus, 87.
 — — nerves, 5.
 — — nose, 42.
 — — nipple, 65.
 — — optic nerve, 29.
 — — orbit, 34.
 — — ovary, 112.
 — — palate and pillars of fauces, 85.
 — — pancreas, 98.
 — — parasite in, 223.
 — of penis, 105.
 — — pericardium, 44.
 — — pituitary gland, 63.
 — — pleura, 76.
 — — prepuce, 104.
 — — prostate, 107.
 — — rectum, 96.
 — — retina, 27.
 — — salivary glands and ducts, 86.
 — — sclerotic, 22.
 — — scrotum, 108.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT

SYP

- Syphilis of sheaths of tendons, 137.
 — — skin, 144.
 — — spermatic cord, 109.
 — — spinal cord, 8.
 — — spinal meninges, 6.
 — — spine, 133.
 — — spleen, 54.
 — — stomach, 88.
 — — teeth, 80.
 — — testicle, 111.
 — — thymus, 58.
 — — thyroid gland, 60.
 — — tongue, 84.
 — — tonsils, 85.
 — — trachea, 70.
 — — urethra, 106.
 — — uterus, 116.
 — — vagina, 118.
 — varieties of, 4.
 — of veins, 49.
 — — vulva, 119.
 Syphilitic insanity, 18.
 Syringomyelia, 8.
- Tabes dorsalis, 7.
 Tabo-paresis. *See* Syphilitic insanity, 18.
 Tachycardia, paroxysmal, 46.
 Tænia, africana, 224.
 — confusa, 224.
 — cucumerina, 224.
 — echinococcus, 225.
 — flavipunctata, 224.
 — hominis, 204.
 — madagascariensis, 224.
 — marginata, 225.
 — nana, 224.
 — saginata, 224.
 — serrata, 225.
 — solium, 224.
 — species of, 224.
 — tonkinensis, 224.
 Tæniorhynchus domesticus, 235.
 Talipes, 210.
 — and varieties of, 138.
 Tarsal cysts, 32.
 Tarsonemus hominis, 232.
 Tartarated antimony (cutaneous irritant), 218.
 Tartaric acid, poison, 213.
 Taste, perversion of sense of, 84.
 — loss of sense of, 84.
 Tattooing of cornea, 170.
 Taxus baccata (yew), poison, 217.
 Teeth, abnormal form of, 80.
 — effects of mercury on, 80.
 — effects of syphilis on, 80.
 — errors of form, attachment and development of, 80.
 — extraction, filling and other dental operations, 172.

TES

- Teeth, fusion of, 80.
 — — — (gemination) 202.
 — hypoplasia of, 80.
 — — (hereditary) of, 202.
 — impaction of, 80.
 — malformations of, 80.
 — malposition of, 80.
 — odontoma of, 80.
 — supernumerary, 202.
 — — cusps, 202.
 — — roots, 202.
 — suppression of, 202.
 — and gums, diseases of, 77.
 Teichomyza fusca, 236.
 Telangiectasis, 50.
 Tendons, cicatricial contraction of, 138.
 — diseases of, 136.
 — displacement of, 136.
 — fibrous nodules of, 136.
 — inflammation of, and varieties of, 136.
 — injuries of, 137.
 — lengthening or shortening of, 167.
 — new growths of, 137.
 — operations on, 167.
 Tendon-grafting, 169.
 — sheath, incision of, 169.
 Teno synovitis, 137.
 Tenotomy, 167.
 Teratoid tumours, 191.
 Teratoma and embryoma, 191.
 Ternidens deminutus, 227.
 Tertian ague, parasite of, 222.
 — — benign, 2.
 Testicle, absence of one or both, 205.
 — atrophy of, 111.
 — cysts of, 111.
 — dermoid cyst of, 191.
 — descent incomplete of, 205.
 — descent irregular of, 205.
 — diseases of, 110.
 — displaced, twisted or undescended, operation for, 182.
 — duplication of, 205.
 — epididymitis, and varieties of, 110.
 — hernia of, 111.
 — inflammation of (orchitis), and varieties of, 110.
 — injuries of, 111.
 — inversion of, 205.
 — malformations of, 111, 205.
 — mesorchium persistent of, 205.
 — mixed tumour of, 191.
 — neuralgia of, 111.
 — new growths of, 111.
 — processus vaginalis, persistence of, partial or complete, 205.
 — removal of, 182.
 — spermatocele, 111.
 — sterility, 111.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

TES

- Testicle, syphilis of, 111.
 — torsion of, 111.
 — tuberculosis of, 111.
 — undescended, operations for, 182.
 Tetanus, 4.
 — bacillus of, 238.
 — consequent on parturition, 126.
 — of muscles, 135.
 Tetany, 14.
 — consequent on parturition, 126.
 — of muscles, 135.
 — parathyroid, 60.
 Tetrachlorethane, poisoning by, 219.
 Tetronal, poison, 214.
 Thecal abscess, 137.
 Thigh, injuries of, 158.
 Thomsen's disease. *See* Myotonia congenita, 13.
 Thoracic duct absent (malformation), 201.
 — — suture of, 174.
 — wall, fissure of, 208.
 — — or pleura, removal of part of, 176.
 Thorax and contents, operations on, 175.
 — injuries of, 158.
 Thornapple, 216.
 Thrombosis of adrenals, 61.
 — — cerebral vessels, 10.
 — — intracardiac, 46.
 — — of kidney, 150.
 — — membranous labyrinth, 39.
 — — penis, 105.
 — — portal vein, 100.
 — — pulmonary artery and veins, 73.
 — — retinal blood vessels, 27.
 — — splenic vessels, 53.
 — sudden death from, after delivery, 126.
 — — veins, 49.
 — — — of uterine ligaments and adjacent structures, 114.
 — — vulva, 119.
 Thrush of gums, 79.
 — mouth, 82.
 — nose, 42.
 — vagina, 118.
 Thymic asthma, 58.
 Thymus gland, absence of, 205.
 — cysts of, 58.
 — degeneration and fatty infiltration of, 58.
 — diseases of, 58.
 — fibrosis of, 58.
 — hæmorrhage of, 58.
 — hypertrophy of, 58.
 — inflammation and varieties of, 58.
 — leukæmia of, 58.
 — malformations of, 58, 205.
 — new growths of, 58.
 — persistence of, 58.
 — premature atrophy of, 58.
 — removal of, 176.
 — results of other infective and toxic conditions, 53.

TIN

- Thymus, status thymico-lymphaticus (lymphatism), 58.
 — syphilis of, 58.
 — thymic asthma, 58.
 — tuberculosis of, 58.
 Thyroid gland, absence of, partial or complete, 204.
 — accessory glands, diseases of, 60.
 — — atrophy and congenital absence of, 59.
 — athyroidism and hypothyroidism, 59.
 — cachexia strumipriva, cretinism, endemic, sporadic, myxædema, 59.
 — cysts of, 60.
 — diseases of, 59.
 — exophthalmic goitre (Graves's disease, Basedow's disease), 59.
 — extract, poisoning by, 218.
 — goitre (bronchocele), and varieties of, 59.
 — grafting, autoplasmic, isoplasmic, 174.
 — hæmorrhage of, 59.
 — hyperthyroidism and dysthyroidism, 59.
 — inflammation of, 59.
 — injuries of, 60.
 — isthmus, division of, 174.
 — lardaceous disease of struma of, 59.
 — malformations of, 60, 204.
 — new growths of, 60.
 — new growth, removal of, 174.
 — operations on, 174.
 — parasitic disease of, 60.
 — removal of portion, 174.
 — results of infective and toxic conditions on, 60.
 — — supernumerary or accessory, 204.
 — syphilis of, 60.
 — therapeutic hyperthyroidism, 60.
 — thyro-glossal tract, persistent, 204.
 — tuberculosis of, 60.
 — vessels, ligature of, 174.
 Thyro-glossal cyst, removal of, 174.
 — — tract, persistent (malformation), 204.
 — lingual cyst, 192.
 Thyrotomy, 173.
 Tic douloureux, 14.
 Tics and "habit spasms," 13.
 Tick fever, 4.
 — — (African). carrier of, 231.
 — — parasite in, 223.
 — — — of, 222.
 Tight lacing, deformity of liver due to, 100.
 Tin, poison, 212.
 Tinea barbæ, 145.
 — circinata, 145.
 — cruris, 145.
 — favosa, 144.
 — imbricata (Tokelau ringworm), 145.
 — tonsurans, 145.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

TIN

- Tinea trichophytina, 145.
- unguis, 148.
- versicolor, 145.
- Tinnitus aurium, 14.
- — 40.
- operation for, 173.
- Tissues, injuries of, 158.
- Toadstools, poison, 215.
- Tobacco, poison, 217.
- Tokelau ringworm, 145.
- Toluene, poisoning by, 219.
- Toluylene diamine, poison, 213.
- Tongue, actinomycosis of, 84.
- anæsthesia of, 84.
- apex bifid (malformations), 203.
- atrophy of, including hemi-atrophy of, 83.
- black tongue, 84.
- cysts of, 84.
- defective or absent malformations, 203.
- diseases of, 83.
- enlargement of lingual tonsil, 83.
- furred tongue, 84.
- frænum division of, 171
- herpes of, 83.
- hyperæsthesia of, 84.
- inflammation of (glossitis), and varieties of, 83.
- leprosy of, 84.
- leucoplakia of, 83.
- loss of sense of taste (ageusia), 84.
- malformations of, 84.
- migratory erythema of, 83.
- neuralgia of, 84.
- new growths of, 84.
- paralysis of, 84.
- perversion of taste (dysgeusia, parageusia) 84.
- removal of, partial or complete, 171.
- spasm of, 84.
- syphilis of, 84.
- tuberculosis of, 84.
- Tonic spasm, 13.
- Tonsillitis, and varieties, 85.
- Tonsils, diphtheria of, 85.
- diseases of, 85.
- herpes of, 85.
- hypertrophy of, 85.
- inflammation of (tonsillitis), 85.
- leprosy of, 85.
- new growths of, 85.
- peritonsillar abscess (quinsy), 85.
- removal of, 171.
- syphilis of, 85.
- tuberculosis of, 85.
- Vincent's angina, 85.
- Tophus, 36. 143.
- Tornados and explosions, effects of, 157.
- Torsion, 160.
- of artery for arrest of hæmorrhage, 164.
- — Fallopian tube, 113.

TRE

- Torsion of omentum, 102.
- — penis, 105.
- — spermatic cord, 109.
- — testicle, 111.
- — uterus, 116.
- Torticollis, 14, 135.
- permanent, congenital, or from injury at birth, 14.
- spasmodic, 14.
- — acquired, 14.
- Toxæmia, intestinal, 94.
- in pregnancy, 123.
- urethral, 106.
- Toxic degeneration of retina, 27.
- Trachea, anæmic necrosis of mucous membrane, 70,
- calcification and ossification of cartilage of, 70.
- compression of, 70.
- diphtheria of, 70.
- foreign bodies in, 70.
- hæmorrhage of, 70.
- hyperæmia of, 70.
- inflammation of mucous membrane and varieties (tracheitis), 70.
- injuries of, 70.
- leprosy of, 70.
- malformations of, 70.
- necrosis of cartilage of, 70.
- new growths of, 70.
- obstruction of, 70.
- operations on, 173.
- parasitic disease of, 70.
- perichondritis of, 70.
- stenosis of, 70.
- syphilis of, 70.
- tuberculosis of, 70.
- Tracheitis, and varieties, 70.
- Tracheotomy, 173.
- Trachoma, 19.
- operation for, 170.
- Trance, 15.
- Transfusion of blood, 163.
- Transitional-celled carcinoma, 191.
- Transplantation of ureter, 180.
- Transposition of aorta and pulmonary artery, 201.
- Transposition of viscera, 210.
- Transthoracic incision of diaphragm, 176.
- Transverse myelitis, 6.
- process, removal of, 168.
- Traumatic neurasthenia, 15.
- Trematoda, species of, 225.
- Tremor, 12, 135.
- Tremulous iris, 23.
- Trench fever, 4.
- foot, 141. 159.
- nephritis. *See* note p. 149.
- Trephining of eyeball, 171.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

TRE

- Trephining of skull, 168.
Treponema pallidum (*spirochaeta pallida*), 223.
 Trichiasis, 31.
 — operation for, 169.
Trichina spiralis, 226.
Trichiniasis of muscles, 136.
Trichlorethylene, poisoning by, 219.
Trichocephalus dispar (*trichiurus*), 226.
Trichomonas vaginalis, 222.
 — intestinalis, 222.
Trichophyton Mansonii, 145.
 — megalosporon ectothrix, endothrix, 240.
Trichorrhæxis nodosa, 147.
Trichostrongylus instabilis, 227.
 — probolurus, 227.
 — vitrinus, 227.
 Trigger or snap finger, 138.
 Trinitrin, poison (nitroglycerine), 214.
 Trional, poison, 214.
Trombidium striaticeps, 230.
 Tropical dysentery, parasites of, 221.
 — sore. *See* Leishmaniasis, 2.
 — of skin, 144.
 — splenomegaly (parasite of), 221.
 True hermaphroditism. *See* Note, p. 208.
Trypanosoma cruzi, 221.
 — — carrier of, 232.
 — gambiense, 221.
 — — intermediate host of, 233.
 — rhodiense, 221.
 — — intermediate host of, 233.
Trypanosomiasis, 4.
 Tsetse fly, 233.
 Tubal pregnancy, 122.
 Tubercle bacillus. *See* B. tuberculosis, 238.
 TUBERCULOSIS. *See* under Organ or structure affected.
 Tuberculosis, 4.
 — of adrenals, 61.
 — — anus, 96.
 — — arteries, 48.
 — — bladder, 154.
 — — bone, 129.
 — — brain, 11.
 — — bronchi and bronchioles, 72.
 — — bursæ, 137.
 — — choroid, 26.
 — — ciliary body, 24.
 — — conjunctiva, 20.
 — — cornea, 21.
 — — Fallopian tube, 113.
 — — gums, 79.
 — — heart, 46.
 — — intestines, 92.
 — — kidney, caseous, miliary, 150.
 — — larynx, 68.
 — — lips, 81.
 Tuberculosis of liver, 99.

TUM

- Tuberculosis lymphatic glands, 56.
 — — — vessels, 57.
 — — mammary gland, 66.
 — — mastoid process, 38.
 — — membranous labyrinth, 40.
 — — meninges, cerebral, 9; spinal, 6.
 — — middle ear, 37.
 — — mouth, 82.
 — — muscles, 135.
 — — nasopharynx and œsophagus, 87.
 — — nerves, 5.
 — — nose, 42.
 — — optic nerve, 29.
 — — orbit, 34.
 — — ovary, 112.
 — — palate and pillars of fauces, 85.
 — — pancreas, 98.
 — — pericardium, 44.
 — — pituitary gland, 63.
 — — pleura, 76.
 — — prepuce, 104.
 — — prostate, 107.
 — — pulmonary, and varieties of, 74.
 — of rectum, 96.
 — — retina, 28.
 — — salivary glands and ducts, 86.
 — — sclerotic, 22.
 — — sheaths of tendons, 137.
 — — skin, 144.
 — — spermatic cord, 109.
 — — spinal cord, 8.
 — — spinal meninges, 6.
 — — spine, 133.
 — — spleen, 54.
 — — stomach, 88.
 — — testicle, 111.
 — — thymus, 58.
 — — thyroid glands, 60.
 — — tongue, 84.
 — — tonsils, 85.
 — — trachea, 70.
 — — tunica vaginalis, 110.
 — — ureter, 152.
 — — urethra, 106.
 — — uterus, 116.
 — — vagina, 118.
 — — veins, 49.
 — — vulva, 120.
 Tuberculous inflammation. *See* under organ or structure affected.
 Tuberos sclerosis, 11.
 Tubo-ovarian cyst, 114; pregnancy, 122.
 — uterine pregnancy, 122.
 Tumbee fly, 235.
 TUMOURS AND CYSTS. Classification of, 187.
 — of various organs. *See* under New growths, malignant; New growths non-malignant; and cysts.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

TUM

- Tumours, destruction of by cautery, electrolysis, diathermy, 161.
 — — — — exposure to X-rays; exposure to light rays, 161.
 — — — — parenchymatous injection, 161.
 — — — — radium emanations, carbonic acid snow, 161.
 — — — — various means, 161.
 Tumour, epignathic, 191.
 Tumours, operations on, by various means, 161.
 — removal of by curetting, enucleation, excision, ligature, 161.
 — — — — various means, 161.
 — sacro-coccygeal, 191.
 Tunica vaginalis, chylocele of, 110.
 — — diseases of, 109.
 — — exploration of, 182.
 — — hæmatocele of, 110.
 — — hydrocele of, and varieties, 110.
 — — inflammation of, and varieties of, 109.
 — — injuries of, 110.
 — — new growths of, 110.
 — — puncture or incision for hæmatocele, hydrocele, 182.
 — — tuberculosis of, 110.
 Turbinate bodies, operations on, 172.
 Turpentine, poison, 214.
 Twins, locked, disengagement of, 184.
 Two-chambered heart (malformation), 200.
 Tympanites, 95.
 Tympanum, diseases of. *See* Diseases of middle ear tract, 36.
 — inflation of, 173.
 Typhoid fever. *See* Enteric fever, 1.
 Typhus fever, 5.
 Tyroglyphus siro, 231.

URE

- Umbilicus, persistence of foetal structures at, 209.
 Union of divided muscle or tendon, 169.
 — — fractures, failure of, 160.
 Uniting eyelids, 170.
 — fractured bone, 166.
 Upas tree, poison, 215.
 Upper arm, injuries of, 158.
 Urachal cysts, 192.
 Urachus, persistent, 209.
 Uræmia, convulsions in, 14.
 Uratic deposits in cartilage, 130.
 Urea, daily excess or deficiency of in urine, 153.
 Ureter, absent, constricted or impervious (malformation), 205.
 — actinomycosis of, 152.
 — catheterisation of, 180.
 — concretion or calculus in, 152.
 — compression of, 151.
 — cysts, 152.
 — dilatation, 151.
 — diseases of, 151.
 — duplication of, partial or complete, 205.
 — fistula of, 151.
 — inflammation (ureteritis), 151.
 — injuries, 152.
 — — malformations, 152.
 — new growths, 152.
 — obstruction of by compression, kinking, valvular, 151.
 — operations on, 180.
 — parasitic disease, 152.
 — periureteritis, 151.
 — plastic operations on, 180.
 — prolapse of lower orifice, 151.
 — stenosis (stricture), 151.
 — transplantation of, 180.
 — tuberculosis, 152.
 Ureters and bladder, dilation and hypertrophy of (malformation), 208.
 Ureteritis, 151.
 Ureterostomy, 180.
 Ureterotomy, 180.
 Uretero-vaginal fistula, 118.
 Urethra, atresia of, 206.
 — diseases of, 106.
 — dilation of stricture of, 181.
 — epispadias, partial or complete, 206.
 — extravasation of urine, 106.
 — fistula of, 106.
 — foreign bodies in, 106.
 — gleet, 106.
 — hæmorrhage of, 106.
 — hypospadias, partial or complete, 206.
 — impacted calculus, 106.
 — inflammation of (urethritis, and varieties of, 106.
 — injuries of, 107.
 — malformations of, 101, 206.

- Ulcer, duodenal, 91.
 — gastric, 88.
 — hypopion, 21.
 — jejunal, 91.
 — — following gastro-enterostomy, 91.
 Ulceration of anus, 95.
 — — intestines, and varieties of, 91.
 — — rectum, and varieties of, 95.
 — — stomach, and varieties of, 88.
 Ulcerative colitis, 91.
 — granuloma of vulva, 120.
 — inflammation. *See* Inflammation, ulcerative, of organ or structure affected.
 Ulcus serpens, 21.
 Umbilical cord, irregular insertion of vessels into placenta, 207.
 — — malformation of, 207.
 — — variations in number of vessels in, 207.
 — hernia, 208.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

URE

- Urethra, malformations of, 206.
- new growths of, 107.
- operations on, 181.
- passage of catheter or other instrument, 181.
- periurethral cellulitis, 106.
- plastic operations on, 181.
- recto-urethral fistula of, 106.
- removal of calculus or foreign body from, 181.
- stricture of, and varieties, 106.
- suture of, 181.
- syphilis of, 106.
- tuberculosis of, 106.
- Urethral caruncle, adenomatous, angiomatous, papillomatous, 120.
- removal of, 181.
- urethral toxæmia (urethral fever), 106.
- Urethrectomy, 181.
- Urethroscopy, 181.
- Urethrotomy, external, internal, 181
- Urethro-vaginal fistula, 118.
- Urginea Scilla (squill), poison, 217.
- Uric acid, daily excess or deficiency of in urine, 155.
- Urinary deposits, 156.
- — blood corpuscles, 156.
- — casts, 156.
- — cystin,
- — epithelium, 156.
- — leucine, 156.
- — pus, 156.
- — tyrosine, 156.
- — xanthine, 156.
- disorders, 154.
- URINARY ORGANS, diseases of, 149.
- Urine, acetone bodies in, 156.
- alkaline, 154.
- altered colour of, 155.
- amphoteric, 154.
- coloration by drugs, ingested, 155.
- daily excess of normal constituents; daily deficiency of normal constituents, 155.
- excess or deficiency of normal pigments, 155.
- extravasation of, 106.
- icteric, 155.
- incontinence of, 154.
- impregnation with metallic or other poisons or drugs, 156.
- over-acid, 154.
- reaction altered, 154.
- retention, 154.
- suppression—non-obstructive, obstructive, 154.
- Urogenital sinus, exposure of, 209.
- Urticæ (cutaneous irritant), 218.
- Urticaria gigantea, angioneurotic œdema, 140.

UTE

- Urticaria (nettle rash), 140.
- papulosa, 140.
- pigmentosa, 140.
- Uterine hæmorrhage (metrorrhagia), 121.
- ligaments and adjacent peritoneum and connective tissue, abscess of, parametric, perimetric, 114.
- — cysts of, 114.
- — and adjacent peritoneum and connective tissue, diseases of, 114.
- — hæmatocele, extra peritoneal, intraperitoneal, 114.
- — hæmatoma of, 114.
- — inflammation of, and varieties of, 114.
- — lymphangitis of (suppurative), 114.
- — new growths of, 114.
- — parametritis (pelvic cellulitis), 114.
- — peri-metritis (pelvic peritonitis), 114.
- — phlebitis of, 114.
- — thrombosis of veins of, 114.
- — varix of, 114.
- Uterc-vesical fistula, 153.
- Uterus, abscess of Nabothian glands, 115.
- ante flexion of, 116.
- ante position of, 116.
- anteversion of, 116.
- atrophy of, senile, subinvolution of, 115.
- bicornis, unicollis, 206.
- cervix, atresia of, 206.
- curetting of, 184.
- diminutive or absent, 206.
- diseases of, including the cervix, 115.
- displacements and distortions of, 116.
- distension of, with mucous or watery fluid, with purulent fluid, with bloody fluid, 116.
- duplex, 206.
- elongation of cervix, supra-vaginal, vaginal, 115.
- erosion of cervix of, and varieties of, 115.
- evacuation of, 186.
- excision of, pregnant, 185.
- fibromyoma of (fibroid), 117.
- fistula of, cervico-vesical, utero-intestinal, utero-vesical, 117.
- fixation of, vaginal, ventral, 183.
- gonococcal infection of, 116.
- hæmatometra of, 116.
- hæmorrhage of, 115.
- hernia of, into sac, 116.
- hydrometra of, 116.
- hypertrophy of, subinvolution, 115.
- inflammation of endometrium (endometritis), and varieties of, 115.
- inflammation of substance of (metritis), and varieties of, 115.
- inversion of, 116, 125.
- laceration or rupture of body of uterus, of cervix of, ectropion, 117.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

UTE

- Uterus, lateriflexion of, 116.
- lateriversion of, 116.
- malformation of, 117, 206.
- masculinus, 203.
- and vagina, malformation of 206-7.
- new growths of, 117.
- occlusion (atresia) of cervical canal, external os, internal os, 117.
- parasitic disease of, 117.
- body of, plastic operations on, 183.
- plugging of, 184.
- polypus of, 117.
- procidentia of, 116.
- prolapse of, and varieties, 116.
- pyometra of, 116.
- removal or enucleation of myoma, 183.
- removal of polypus, 183.
- replacement of inverted, 186.
- retro position of, 116.
- retroversion of, 116.
- rigidity of, 123.
- rupture of, 124.
- septus, 206.
- shortening of round ligament, 183.
- stricture of cervical canal, external os, internal os, 116.
- subinvolution of, 115.
- superinvolution of, 115.
- syphilis of, 116.
- torsion of, 116.
- tuberculosis of, 115.
- unicornis, 206.
- Uvula, elongated, 85.
- failure of union between halves of (malformation), 196.
- removal of, 171.

Vaccines, 218.

Vaccinia., *See* Cow-pox, 1.

— Guarnieri's bodies in, 223.

— of nipple, 65.

Vaccination, 165.

Vagina, absence of, 206.

— atresia, partial or complete, 207.

— atrophy of, 118.

— bilharziasis of, 118.

— canalisation of imperforate, 184.

— cicatrix or band of, 118.

— cysts of, 118.

— — removal of, 184.

— cystocele of, 118.

— dilatation of, 184.

— — (operation), 186.

— diphtheria of, 118.

— diseases of, 117.

VAS

Vagina, divided by septum, partial or complete, 206.

— double, removal of septum of, 184.

— duplication of, 206.

— fistula of, and varieties of, 118.

— foreign bodies in, 119.

— gonococcal infection of, 118.

— imperforate hymen, 118.

— — — incision of, 184.

— inflammation of, and varieties of, 117.

— injuries of, 119.

— malformations of, 118, 206.

— new growths of, 118.

— — — removal of, 184.

— occlusion of (atresia), 118.

— operations on, 184.

— parasitic disease of, 118.

— plastic operation on, 184.

— plugging of, 184.

— prolapse of anterior wall, posterior wall, 118.

— rectocele of, 118.

— rigidity of, 123.

— stricture of, 118.

— syphilis of, 118.

— thrush of, 118.

— tuberculosis of, 118.

Vaginismus, 121.

Valves of heart, adhesion of, 45.

— — — aneurysm of 45.

— — — diseases of, 45.

— — — inflammation of, 45.

— — — injuries of, 45.

— — — laceration or rupture of, 45.

— — — malformations of, 45, 200.

— — — new growths of, 45.

— — — perforation of, 45.

— — — supernumerary segments to (malformations), 200.

— — — thickening, contraction, retraction of, 45.

Vapour of gas produced by explosives, poisoning by, 219.

Varicella. *See* Chicken pox, 1.

Varicocele, operation for, 182.

— of spermatic cord, 109.

— — — (thrombosis), 109.

Variola. *See* Small pox, 4.

— Guarnieri's bodies in, 223.

Varix, 49.

— aneurysmal, 49.

— of kidney, 149.

— operations for, 163.

— of pharynx and œsophagus, 87.

— of uterine ligaments, 114.

— of vulva, 120.

Vasectomy, partial or complete, 182.

Vasomotor disorders, 48.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

VAS

- Vasomotor neuroses, 12.
- Vasotomy, 182.
- Vegetable parasites, list of, 237.
- poisons, 214.
- Vegetations, adenoid. 87.
- — removal of, 172.
- Veins, anastomosis of (operation), 163.
- diseases of, 49.
- excision of, 163.
- inflammation of (phlebitis), 49.
- injuries of, 50.
- lateral ligature of, 164.
- ligature of, 163.
- malformations of, 50.
- new growths of, 50.
- obstruction of, 49.
- operations on, 163.
- parasitic disease, 49.
- phleboliths, 49.
- suture of wound of, 163-4.
- syphilis of, 49.
- thrombosis, 49.
- varix, 49.
- Veldt sore, 144.
- Vena cava superior, persistence of left (malformation), 199.
- Venoms of amphibia, arthropoda, cœlenterata, mollusca, ophidia, pisces, 218.
- Venous thrombosis, consequent on parturition, 126.
- Ventral hernia, 93.
- Ventricles, cerebral, drainage of, 168.
- cerebral, paracentesis of, 168.
- Ver du cayer, 235.
- Ver macaque, 235.
- Veratrine, poison, 217.
- Veratrum viride, poison (white hellebore), 217.
- Verruga, 5.
- peruviana of skin, 144.
- Version, cephalic, podalic, 184.
- Vertebræ, supernumerary, 199.
- Vertigo, ocular, aural, laryngeal, epileptiform, gastric, circulatory, 14.
- operations for, 173.
- Vesico-vaginal fistula, 118.
- Vesiculæ seminales, concretion of, 108.
- — diseases of, 107.
- — distention of, 108.
- — inflammation of, and varieties of, 107.
- — tuberculosis of, 108.
- Vesicular mole, 122.
- Vessels, blood. *See* Diseases of arteries, 47.
- veins, 49.
- capillaries, 50.
- lymphatic, diseases of 56-7.
- — operations on, 164.
- Vibrio septique, 238.
- Vincent's angina, 85.
- — cause of, 238.

WAX

- Vincent's angina, parasite in, 223.
- Viscera, transposition of, 210.
- Vision, symptomatic disturbances of, 29.
- Vitreous, diseases of, 25.
- fluidity of, 25.
- injuries of, 25.
- malformations of, 25, 195.
- opacity of, 25.
- parasitic disease of, 25.
- Vitreous degeneration of myocardium, 46.
- Volvulus, 94.
- reduction of, 178.
- Vomiting, of pregnancy, cyclical, sea-sickness, 89.
- Vulva, absence or arrest of development of, 207.
- adhesion of labia of, 119.
- atresia of, 119.
- atrophy of, 119.
- condyloma of, 119.
- cysts of, 120.
- diseases of, including clitoris, 119.
- elephantiasis of, 119.
- gonococcal infection of, 120.
- hæmatoma of, 119.
- — incision of, 186.
- hernia of, 119.
- hydrocele of, 119.
- hypertrophy of, 119.
- inflammation of, and varieties of, 119.
- injuries of, 120.
- kraurosis of, 120.
- malformation of, 120, 207.
- new growths of, 120.
- — — removal of, 184.
- occlusion of (atresia), 119.
- œdema of, 119.
- parasitic disease of, 120.
- soft sore of, 119.
- syphilis of, 119.
- thrombosis of, 119.
- tuberculosis of, 120.
- ulcerative granuloma of, 120.
- urethral caruncle of, adenomatous, angiomatous, papillomatous, 120.
- varix of, 120.
- warts of, 120.
- Vulvar orifice, division of, 185.
- Wart, 143, 189.
- female urethra, 120.
- Waterbrash, 89.
- Water dropwort, poison, 217.
- hemlock (*cicuta virosa*), poison, 215.
- Watsonius watsoni, 226.
- Wax or foreign body, removal from ear, 172.
- Waxy degeneration of liver, 99.

THE NUMBERS REFER TO PAGES IN THE TEXT.

WEB-

ZOS

Webbing and fusion of lower limbs (sireni-
form foetus), 210.
— of digit, 200.
Werdnig-Hoffman. Family type of progres-
sive muscular atrophy in children, 7.
Whites (leucorrhœa), 121.
Whitlow, 148.
Whooping cough, 5.
Willet-Sprengel's shoulder, 199.
— — — 209.
Woolsorters' disease. *See* Anthrax, 1.
Wolfian duct, persistent in female, 208.
Wounds, contused, incised, lacerated, punc-
tured, with loss of substance, 159.
— infected, poisoned by organic or in-
organic substances, with lodgment of
foreign body, with extrusion of viscera,
159.
Wrist, injuries of, 158.
Writers' cramp, 13; Writers' neuralgia, 13.

X-rays, effects of, 159.
— destruction of tumours by, 161.
Xanthine, 156.

Xanthoma, 143.
— diabeticorum, 143.
— or xanthelasma, 33.
Xanthopsia, 31.
Xerodermia, 143.
Xerosis, 19.
Xerostomia, 82.
— 86.

Yaws, 5.
— of nipple, 65.
— parasite in, 223.
— of skin, 144.
Yellow fever, 5.
— — carrier of, 234.
— jasmine, poison, 216.
Yew, poison, 217.

Zinc, poison, 212.
Zoster, 141.

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